FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 168

31 August 1981

BULGARIA

Zhivkov, Others Attend Stamenov's Funeral C 1
Todor Zhivkov Receives Syria's Khalid Bakdash C 1
Bakdash Departs C 2
Zhivkov Receives Mozambique's Samora Machel C 2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Polish Solidarity Continues 'Tension, Chaos' D 1
South African 'Aggression' Called 'Terrorism' D 1
Komsomol Delegation Visits Bratislava, Departs D 2
Meeting With CPCZ Officials D 2
Departure for Home D 2
Leaders Observe Slovak National Anniversary D 2
Bratislava Award Ceremony D 2
Indra at Prague Meeting D 3
West Slovak Conference Calls Harvest 'Inadequate' D 3
[Bratislava PRAVDA 27 Aug]
Ehrenberger Discusses Situation in Energy Sector D 4
RUDE PRAVO Urges 'Consistent' Winter Preparation D 5

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Honecker Discusses Correspondence With Schmidt E 1
Reportage on Support, Aid for Angola, SWAPO E 1
Message From Tisch E 1
Aid to SWAPO, Angola E 1
SED's Mittag Receives French CP Official E 2
Daily Cites Polish Solidarity's New 'Provocations' E 2
World Council of Churches Ends Meeting in Dresden E 2
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 27 Aug]
Honecker Receives Officials E 3
NEUES DEUTSCHLAND Reports Border Violations E 3
Klaus-Peter Klein [26 Aug] E 3
Frank Rathmann [27 Aug] E 3
Uwe Ball [27 Aug] E 3
Briefs: Cuban Delegation of Lawyers; Harvest Status Report E 3

POLAND

Government, Solidarity Begin Talks on Media Access G 1
29 August Talks G 1
TU Spokesman Pessimistic [AFP] G 1
Walesa To Be Given TV Time [AFP] G 1
TV Broadcast Agreement G 2
Urban on TU Congress Coverage G 2
TU Spokesman Outlines Stance G 3
Government Statement on TU Threat to Radio, TV G 3
TRYBUNA LUDU on Danger in Disrupting Radio, TV G 4
TU To Distribute Information Bulletin Via Telex G 5
Further Report on Solidarity Presidium Statement G 5
Radom Solidarity-Government Talks Continue G 6
Warning Strikes Postponed [AFP] G 6
Talks Continue G 7
Radom Bulletin Discussed G 7

First Agreement Reached G 8
June 1976 Cases Reexamined G 8
Talks Resume G 8
Compensation Agreement G 8
Talks Break G 8
AFP Reports Talks G 9
Further Reportage on Continuing Olsztyn Strike G 9
Offer of Talks Rejected G 9
Voivoda Sends Workers Telex G 9
Talk Site Debated G 10
Voivoda Moves To End Strike G 10
More Talks on Pensions, Old-Age Benefits Requested G 10
Gorzow Solidarity Meeting Expels Journalists G 10
Wielkopolska Region Solidarity Meeting Held G 10
Barcikowski, Obodowski Press Interviews Reported G 10
Further on Obodowski Interview G 13
TRYBUNA LUDU: TU Growing Hostile to Government [26 Aug] G 13
Visas Refused for Solidarity Officials To Visit UK [London] G 14
Rural Solidarity Urges Members Not To Pay Taxes [AFP] G 14
Many Workers To Donate Labor on Free Saturday G 15
Ministry Reports Increased Saturday Coal Extraction G 15
Cooperative Workers TU Protests Compensation Plan G 16
Autonomous TU's Appeal for 30 Days' Calm G 16
Bread, Cereal, Flour Product Prices To Increase G 16
Jaruzelski Speaks in Koszalin at Graduation G 16
PAP Reviews Jaruzelski's 200-Day Premiership G 18
Kacala Discusses Crop, Animal Production Results G 19
Economic Reform Steps Taken; Progress Discussed G 20
'Task Groups' Decree 1 Sep G 20
Finance Minister's Comments [Paris LE FIGARO 24 Aug] G 21
Government Presidium Actions G 23
Food Economy Council Discusses 5-Year Program G 25
Conference Discusses Power Industry Prospects G 25
Government Commission Discusses Speculation Crimes G 25
Government, Episcopate Commission Meets in Warsaw G 25
Weeklies Discuss Problem of Labor Emigration G 26
Jaruzelski Meets With Science, Education Leaders G 26
PAP on Desecration of Soviet Soldiers' Memorials G 26
Need To Stop Confrontation in Media Emphasized G 27
Milewski Chairs Law, Order Committee Meeting 27 Aug G 27
Agreement With U.S. on Credit Repayments Reported G 28
PAP Reports Sale of Corn Agreement Signed With U.S. G 28
Government Condemns South Africa Incursion G 28
Briefs: Production Cutbacks G 28

ROMANIA

Ceausescu Chairs RCP Meeting on Agriculture H 1
Production, Goals Discussed H 1
Ceausescu Addresses Meeting H 2

YUGOSLAVIA

Kraigher Meets With SWAPO Leader Nujoma 29 Aug I 1
TANJUG Interviews Nujoma I 1
Kraigher Receives Tanzanian, Mexican Officials I 2
Message From Nyerere I 2
Mexico's Echeverria I 2
TANJUG Interviews Kraigher on Nonaligned Movement I 2

Vrhovec Receives Former Indian Minister Singh I 6
Minic Speaks at Opening of Nonaligned Roundtable I 6
Vrhovec Speech I 6
Economic Results for First 6 Months Reported I 11
New Accord on Federal Cadre Policy Discussed I 11
[BORBA 26 Aug]
More Kosovo Residents Sentenced for Nationalism I 12
Writer, Editor in Pristina I 12
Eight in Pec I 13
Kosovo Schools Ready for New School Year I 13
Pristina Schools I 14
Pec Situation [Milicic in BORBA 27 Aug] I 15
Differentiation 'Slow' in Serbian Communes I 15
[Veljkovic in BORBA 25 Aug]
Six Teachers in Kicevo Removed From Positions I 16
Novi Grad SAWP Discusses Clericalistic Acts I 16
Vojvodina Economy in 'Difficult' Situation I 17
[Gulan in BORBA 25 Aug]
Briefs: Vojvodina Oil Production; Predrag Jakonovski Dies I 17

ZHIVKOV, OTHERS ATTEND STAMENOV'S FUNERAL

AU291355 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Summary] The funeral of Stamen Stamenov, BCP Central Committee member, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of metallurgy and mineral resources and National Assembly deputy took place in Sofia today. Many citizens of Sofia paid honors at Stamenov's casket which was displayed at the National Assembly Hall. "Among them were Todor Zhivkov, Grisha Filipov, Ognyan Doynov, Peko Takov, Petur Tannchev, Stanko Todorov, Todor Bozhinov, Andrey Lukanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Misho Mishev, Vasil Tsanov and Chudomir Aleksandrov; Georgi Dzhagarov, Mitko Grigorov and Yaroslav Radev, deputy chairmen of the State Council; Grigor Stoichkov, Kiril Zarev and Stanish Bonev, deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers, and others."

At Sofia Cemetery, Ognyan Doynov read a letter of sympathy from Todor Zhivkov to the family of Stamen Stamenov in which Zhivkov praised Stamenov's work and memory.

Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, delivered a speech.

TODOR ZHIVKOV RECEIVES SYRIA'S KHALID BAKDASH

AU291920 Sofia BTA in English 1836 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Text] Sofia, 29 Aug (BTA)--Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP, met Mr Khalid Bakdash, secretary general of the Syrian Communist Party, who is on holiday in Bulgaria.

During the talks which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the two party leaders mutually informed them selves of the tasks facing the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Syrian Communist Party at the present stage of their development, and exchanged views on some topical questions related to the communist and workers' movement. The current international situation was also discussed but prominence was given mainly to the situation in the Middle East.

Mr Todor Zhivkov told the guest about the successes achieved in the construction of the developed socialist society in Bulgaria, about the tasks facing now the Bulgarian communists and working people in the implementation of the decisions taken at the BCP's 12th Congress and also about the party and government's constructive foreign policy directed towards strengthening peace in the Balkans, in Europe and in the world. Mr Todor Zhivkov laid emphasis on Bulgaria's stand which is in support of the struggle the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America wage against imperialism and in the first place against the American imperialism, international Zionism and the reactionary forces. In this connection he once again expressed Bulgaria's solidarity with Syria which is firmly resisting the constant Israeli provocations, the plots launched by the American imperialism and the internal and external reactionary forces.

Mr Khalid Bakdash informed on the tasks which the Syrian communists are now resolving in accordance with the decisions taken in the latest party congress for preserving the progressive gains of the working people, for further strengthening the anti-imperialist positions of the Syrian Arab Republic and for developing her relations with the Soviet Union on the basis of the signed friendship and cooperation treaty, as well as with the other socialist community countries. He shared his sincere joy from the great achievements of the Bulgarian people in building up a developed socialist society, achievements which were made under the leadership of the BCP. Mr Bakdash gave high assessments to the peaceful foreign policy pursued by Bulgaria and especially to her firm and consistent stand in support to the just struggle of the Arab peoples, Syria included, in their struggle against the American imperialism, Zionism and the reactionary forces.

The two party leaders expressed their deep concern over the recent years' exacerbation of the international situation through the fault of the U.S. administration. The American Government's decision of August 6 to go ahead with the mass production of the neutron weapon is a new stage in its militaristic policy which leads towards a fresh round of the arms race and of destabilizing the international situation. The Bulgarian Communist Party and the Syrian Communist Party decisively condemn this decision and call for total ban of the neutron weapon in the spirit of the draft-convention put forward by the socialist countries in 1978.

Discussing the situation in the Middle East--one of the most dangerous hotbeds of international tension--Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Khalid Bakdash stressed that recently in result of the constantly escalated Israeli provocations against the neighbouring Arab states and of the increasing imperialist interference in the internal affairs of the Arab peoples, the tension in the Middle East is growing and thus posing a serious threat to peace and security of the peoples in the region. The two party leaders stand for the Soviet proposal for convening an international conference with the participation of all the parties concerned, the Organisation for Liberation of Palestine included.

They expressed the wish for the BCP and the Syrian Communist Party to continue to promote their friendship and cooperation and to make their contribution to strengthening the unity of the international communist and workers' movement on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Bakdash Departs

AU301457 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1300 GMT 30 Aug 81

[Text] On 30 August Khalid Bakdash, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Syrian Communist Party, departed from Bulgaria. He was in Bulgaria on vacation, at the invitation of Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and chairman of the State Council. The guest was seen off at Sofia Airport by Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, and Central Committee responsible associates.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES MOZAMBIQUE'S SAMORA MACHEL

AU301932 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 30 Aug 81

[Text] Sofia, 30 Aug (BTA)--Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council has met Mr Samora Moises Machel, chairman of the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] party and president of Mozambique, who is on an unofficial and friendly visit to Bulgaria.

During the meeting which proceeded in a fraternal and cordial atmosphere the two party leaders and heads-of-state informed themselves of the activity of the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Frelimo party and exchanged views on topical international matters and on the further promoting of the fraternal ties and cooperation between the two parties and the peoples of Bulgaria and Mozambique.

Mr Todor Zhivkov laid emphasis on the consistent and peaceful policy of the Bulgarian Communist Party and the People's Republic of Bulgaria directed towards the development of the relations of goodneighborliness and mutually advantageous cooperation among the Balkan states and towards turning the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone. Readiness was expressed for the BCP and the People's Republic of Bulgaria to continue to render support to the struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America for freedom, national independence and social progress, for strengthening peace in the world.

Mr Samora Machel pointed to the active policy the Frelimo Party and the Mozambique state are pursuing in the struggle for peace, for maintaining relations of cooperation and good-neighborliness among the antiracist states in South Africa, in the struggle for turning the Indian Ocean into a nuclear-free zone, into a zone of peace.

The chairman of the Frelimo Party and the president of Mozambique gave high assessment to the successes achieved in building the developed socialist society in Bulgaria, to the consistent, constructive and peaceful policy pursued by the BCP and Bulgaria in Europe and in the world, for turning the Balkans into a zone of peace. He also highly esteemed the developing and the deepening all-round ties and cooperation between Mozambique and Bulgaria.

Mr Todor Zhivkov greeted the Frelimo party and the working people of Mozambique with the implementation of profound political and socio-economic reforms along the road to socialism. He gave high assessment to Mozambique's internationalism in support to the struggle for the people's liberation. He also highly assessed the mutually advantageous cooperation.

The two party leaders and heads-of-state expressed deep concern over the deterioration of the international situation in recent years through the fault of the U.S. moves. They resolutely condemned the U.S. Government's decision to go ahead with the production of the neutron weapon which is another serious threat to world peace.

They expressed their full support to the just stand of the Soviet Government and of all the peace-loving forces, which condemned the latest irresponsible act of the U.S. Government. The two party leaders and heads-of-state expressed their deep belief that for the present moment there is no other task more urgent and of greater importance than that of avoiding a nuclear war, of halting the arms race and of carrying out active measures for disarmament.

They decisively condemned the stepping up of the military and political interference of the imperialist forces in the internal affairs of the African states, their efforts to involve Africa in their military alliances, their moves against the interests of the national liberation movement on the continent and against the progressive development of the peace-loving African peoples, as well as their aggressive actions in Latin America and Asia. They firmly condemned the latest U.S. armed actions against the sovereign rights of Libya. They reaffirmed their staunch support to the just struggle of the peoples of Asia and Namibia against racism and the apartheid, for liberty and national independence and expressed their solidarity with Angola and the other African countries which are the target of constant aggressive actions on the part of the South African Republic.

Underlining the serious threat the militarization of the South African Republic and the nuclear armament of the racists of Pretoria carried out with NATO's collaboration poses, they stood in support of the idea of creating nuclear-free zones in Africa and in other regions in the world.

Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Samora Machel were unanimous in saying that the present international situation imposes raising the level of the unity of action of the socialist community countries, of the nonaligned states and of the national-liberation movement in the struggle for peace and international security, for liberty and independence of the peoples, for resisting the efforts made by imperialism and the reactionary forces to undermine detente, to evoke conflicts among the states, to impose a fresh round of the arms race to the peoples.

They reaffirmed their mutual desire for the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Frelimo party to develop their fraternal ties on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, to expand and strengthen the cooperation between Bulgaria and Mozambique in different spheres of life on the basis of the friendship and cooperation treaty signed by them.

POLISH SOLIDARITY CONTINUES 'TENSION, CHAOS'

LD282003 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] In Poland, the first congress of the Solidarity unions will be held within a few days. Deliberations of the Nationwide Coordinative Commission which ended in Gdansk yesterday showed quite clearly that the Walesa-headed unions are interested in keeping tension alive in Poland. This was confirmed by a new threat of a 6-day printers' strike as a means of Solidarity pressure against the government and towards control over information media. This pressure is being exerted by the Solidarity leadership in spite of the fact that the Walesa-headed Solidarity unions are already publishing seven weeklies and one fortnightly, not to speak of about 100 titles of leaflets and bulletins published by regional centers of Solidarity.

In view of these activities, the Solidarity leadership now finds itself in rather a complicated situation, with considerable differentiation process within its organizations. Many of the rank-and-file members are aware that present activities of the Solidarity leadership hardly help in leading the country out of its crisis. On the contrary, that is why there is open opposition to the Solidarity leadership's destructive efforts. This was corroborated by recent strike of employees of information media--many of them did not take part in the strike. And yet the leadership of the Walesa-headed unions is bent on continuing its policy of maintaining chaos and tension and on further escalating these tendencies, especially prior to the first Solidarity congress.

Solidarity's Nationwide Coordinating Commission has attacked Poland's Government for an alleged propaganda campaign against Solidarity, and Solidarity even claims some kind of right to distribute foodstuffs. Solidarity even has the cheek of blaming the government for preventing the unions from tackling the most urgent problems. In actual fact, Poland's Government has been striving towards overcoming all urgent problems and has been trying to convince Solidarity that instead of strikes and other destructive actions attention should be concentrated on work and on joint action with social organizations in leading the country out of its socioeconomic crisis.

The leaders of the Walesa-headed Solidarity unions try to blame the government for what they have caused through their own activities over the past month. To disguise their own power-hungry objectives the Solidarity leaders are daily launching pressure campaigns to keep up tension and chaos in Poland. This also applies to Solidarity's present pre-congress tactics of calling a printers' strike, of demands to control the distribution of foodstuffs, of proclaiming a strategy of what is called unified action, which amounts to coordination of pressure against the government.

SOUTH AFRICAN 'AGGRESSION' CALLED 'TERRORISM'

LD281934 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] Discussing South Africa's act of aggression against the People's Republic of Angola, Radio Prague's Miroslav Labler says that South Africa's aggression must be qualified as an act of terrorism and has sharply been condemned by the entire world community. UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, who interrupted his vacation and returned to New York, declared that the Republic of South Africa had violated Angola's sovereignty. The act of aggression was resolutely criticized by the special UN anti-apartheid committee. The World Peace Council as well as the OAU have again pointed to the fact that action of this type is encouraged by the attitude of some Western powers, which are preventing the UN Security Council from proclaiming sanctions against the Republic of South Africa.

A proposal of a number of African states to deprive the South African republic of its UN membership is again coming to the fore. The putting into effect of this proposal has several times been prevented by the attitude of Western countries. And our commentator continues: Condemnation of the South African act of aggression by some Western governments must therefore be looked upon as hypocrisy. It actually is an established fact that the racist South African regime is surviving only thanks to political, economic and military support rendered by Western powers. This especially applies to the United States, which by saying nothing at all, is expressing tacit approval of South Africa's act of aggression.

The South African Republic is apparently attempting to play down the whole affair by talking about something like routine operation. To counter such attempt, Angola's foreign minister has invited the foreign ministers of Britain, France and the German Federal Republic to visit Cunene Province, where the act of aggression had been committed and to see with their own eyes what the South African aggression amounted to, though the South African Government reacted with a transparent maneuver by inviting representatives of permanent member countries of the UN Security Council. This is just another attempt to ward off powerful worldwide wave of protests. But attempts to disguise this highly dangerous adventure will not confuse the world public. This is corroborated by the worldwide demand to stop aggression immediately and to withdraw all South African units from Angolan territory.

KOMSOMOL DELEGATION VISITS BRATISLAVA, DEPARTS

Meeting With CPCZ Officials

LD292110 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Text] A delegation of the Komsomol Central Committee led by Boris Pastukhov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, Supreme Soviet Presidium and first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, was received in Bratislava today by members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Jozef Lenart, first secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and Peter Colotka, Slovak premier.

They spoke about the work of the fraternal youth organization, the possibilities of the further deepening of their cooperation and the joint participation in the struggle for peace in the spirit of the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress and the 26th CPSU Congress. They also dealt with the educational and ideological work of youth, the activity of communists in youth organizations and the activity of the youth movement.

Departure for Home

LD302308 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2000 GMT 30 Aug 81

[Text] The delegation of the Central Committee of the Leninist All-Union Komsomol, headed by its first secretary, Boris Pastukhov, ended its 4-day official visit to Czechoslovakia today and left Prague for Moscow. The delegation was seen off at Ruzyne Airport by Miloslav Dockal, chairman of the Central Committee of the Socialist Union of Youth.

LEADERS OBSERVE SLOVAK NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY

Bratislava Award Ceremony

LD271058 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Excerpt] Every year, on the anniversary of the Slovak national uprising, we reward the work of our pioneers in science and culture with the Slovak Socialist Republic's national prizes.

Present at today's award presentation ceremony in Bratislava Castle was Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; members of the Presidium of the CPSL Central Committee, deputy chairmen of the Slovak National Council and deputy premiers of the Slovak Socialist Republic, other party and state representatives, and representatives of scientific and cultural bodies.

Indra Prague Meeting

LD272240 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Excerpts] A festive meeting is taking place at present at the Valdstejn Palace in Prague to mark the 37th anniversary of the Slovak national uprising. Our correspondents Lubos Lidicky and Petr Voldan will give more information now: Participants in the meeting who, 1 hour ago filled the Knights' Hall of the Valdstejn Palace, only just finished watching a cultural program.

At the beginning of the meeting, which is just ending, its participants welcomed a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, the federal government and the Central Committee of the National Front which is led by Alois Indra, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Federal Assembly. Other representatives of our public and political life also sat in honorary places in the Knights' Hall. Present were also representatives of offices of socialist countries in Czechoslovakia.

After the state anthems of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union, Vaclav Davis, deputy chairman of the Federal Assembly and chairman of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Society, spoke.

WEST SLOVAK CONFERENCE CALLS HARVEST 'INADEQUATE'

AU281122 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 27 Aug 81 p 2

[CTK report: "Unfavorable Weather Influenced the Harvest; Grain Growers of the West Slovakia Region Convened"]

[Text] Nitra (CTK)--Yesterday the paticipants in the grain growers' conference of the West Slovakia Region in Nitra appraised this year's harvest and the start of autumn field chores. The conference was attended by J. Janik, secretary of the Slovak Communist Party (CPSL) Central Committee, and I. Janak, leading secretary of the CPSL's West Slovakia Regional Committee, both members of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium; and by J. Varga, CPSL Central Committee department head.

From the discussion it followed that the harvest results are not adequate to the farm workers' great efforts exerted during the summer field chores. The causes are objective--the harvest was influenced by unfavorable weather throughout the vegetation period. As far back as last autumn, this delayed the sowing of winter crops, and the cool spring also did not favor the young crops. Already in May the cereals suffered from drought, and in July from the almost tropical heat. Thus the farm workers did not achieve the planned hectare yields, despite the fact that the losses in grain harvesting did not surpass the set norms. The cereal harvest amounts to approximately 4.11 tons per hectare; the figure for wheat is 4.37, and for barley 3.85.

Compared with other years, the post-harvest chores--straw gathering and fallowing--have progressed at a good pace. The plan for sowing the stubblefield mixtures was overfulfilled 20 percent by the farm workers, who wanted to improve their fodder balance.

The conference stated that this year, too, the engineering industry sector has remained in the farm workers' considerable debt. The shortage of high-performance machinery and of spare parts is also manifested in this year's start of autumn field chores. Sowing machinery, machinery for gathering corn and its husk [korovie], as well as other technology are in short supply in the fields.

At the conference, 12 representatives of unified cooperative farms in the region were presented with diplomas in recognition of their successful results in harvesting work and in fulfilling the tasks in plant and animal production, issued to them by the CPSL's West Slovakia Regional Committee, the regional national committee and the regional agricultural administration. The farm workers presented Comrades Janik, Janak and Varga with harvest wreaths.

EHRENBERGER DISCUSSES SITUATION IN ENERGY SECTOR

AU281158 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 27 August 1981 on pages 1 and 2 carries a 1,000-word "TI"-signed report on the 26 August Prague press conference given by Vlastimil Ehrenberger, CSSR minister of fuels and power, on the occasion of the forthcoming "day of miners and power engineering workers."

The report first cites Ehrenberger on last year's results of the Czechoslovak energy sector, saying that no "extraordinary measures restricting consumption" were necessary even though in the last quarter of the year "the North Bohemian miners accrued a debt of 1.5 million tons of brown coal." Because the other coal basins exceeded their planned production, the overall shortfall of the Czechoslovak coal industry was reduced to 500,000 tons, according to Ehrenberger.

Speaking about the Ostrava-Karvina coal basin, Ehrenberger notes that mining conditions there have become "particularly difficult," which is reflected in the "considerably tense situation in ensuring the planned production of coking coal."

The "basic prerequisite" for fulfilling the planned extraction tasks is, Ehrenberger goes on to say, to safeguard access to the coal deposits. He notes that the employees of his sector "did not make the needed headway last year" in this respect, which applies particularly to the employees of the North Bohemian open pit mines. He blames this "unsatisfactory situation" on the "inadequate operational reliability" of the conveyer belt transportation technology, digging-wheel excavators and overburden dumping machines employed there, whose "utilization rate" is only "roughly 50 percent of the desirable figure." Ehrenberger stresses that the "exacting reconstructions" of the mining technology cannot be carried out by the employees of the sector alone and reminds the engineering sector of its "obligation to carry out such work on a priority basis."

In its next part, the report on Ehrenberger's press conference mentions the "favorable results" achieved in electricity supplies last year and attributes them to the "high degree of reliability of the V-1 nuclear powerplant in Jaslovske Bohunice, "which contributed to the overfulfillment of the electricity production plan by 1,222 gigawatt hours; to the "more marked assertion of efficient use of electricity"; and to the "satisfactory results" achieved in general overhauls and reconstructions of power-generating facilities. According to the report, cases of "fall-out losses" of thermal power stations have been reduced 30 percent since the beginning of 1976, so that "fall-out losses caused by breakdowns currently amount to only 4.3 percent of the maximum output capacity."

Having noted the "good results" achieved by Czechoslovak gasworks, Ehrenberger goes on to say that "not all plans" of the fuel and power sector were fulfilled in the preceding period. He refers in this context to the "failure to ensure the practical fulfillment of capital investment tasks at key projects such as the V-2 nuclear powerplant in Jaslovske Bohunice, the Dukovany nuclear powerplant, some thermal powerplant projects, new extraction facilities in the open pit mines, the Darkov mine in the Ostrava-Karvina basin and some other ventures."

In the concluding passage, the report outlines the fuel and power sector's 1981 tasks. It mentions that this year Czechoslovak miners are to extract 123.3 million tons of coal, 27.8 million tons of it bituminous coal. The planned removal of the overburden is 249 million cubic meters, the planned coke production more than 3.5 million tons, the planned production of briquettes 1 million tons and the planned electricity production 63,100 gigawatt hours.

Speaking about the fulfillment of those tasks in the first 6 months of the year, Ehrenberger says that the coal extraction plan was fulfilled 100.7 percent, the planned tasks in removing the overburden were overfulfilled by 700,000 cubic meters (albeit the "new technology owes 3 million cubic meters") and the electricity production plan was fulfilled 99.7 percent. The planned production of coke and briquettes was also overfulfilled in the first 6 months of the year, according to Ehrenberger.

Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on the same day, on pages 1 and 2, carries a 750-word Alfonz Bednaric report on Ehrenberger's press conference. The report states that by the end of July Czechoslovak miners had produced 389,000 tons of coal more than planned. Whereas the North Bohemia, the Sokolov and the Prievidza coal basins overfulfilled their planned extraction for the first 7 months of the year (by 80,000; 318,000; and 11,000 tons respectively) the other two coal basins failed to meet their extraction tasks: Ostrava-Karvina by 14,000 tons and Kladno by 6,000 tons. The report also mentions that to ensure regular energy supplies in winter, by the end of the year the thermal power stations must have on their dumps 3.1 million tons of brown coal and 910,000 tons of bituminous coal and the underground gas reservoirs must be filled with 1.7 billion cubic meters of natural gas and 120 million cubic meters of city gas.

RUDE PRAVO URGES 'CONSISTENT' WINTER PREPARATION

AU271300 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 26 August carries on page 1 an editorial entitled "Preparing Consistently for the Winter." The editorial underscores the mutual dependence of suppliers and consumers in the fuel-power base and notes that the suppliers of machinery and equipment, including spare parts, are not fulfilling their commitments. "The fact that in the first half-year production of spare parts for extraction equipment for deep mines amounted to merely 38.8 percent, and 43.8 percent for machinery and equipment for coal preparation, merits uncompromising criticism," the editorial states, adding: "The coal industry has not received the required amounts of spare parts, which aggravated the situation in routine maintenance and general repairs, weakened the industry's operational ability, and also increased instances of machinery being left idle. Although the coal industry has fulfilled the total volume of the planned half-year extraction by straining to the utmost, the black coal extraction is lagging--the shortfall here amounts to almost 0.5 million tons--and thus the black coal reserves show a decrease, compared with last year. This does not establish good prospects for our coping with the fuel-power situation in the coming winter period."

The editorial then expresses "dissatisfaction with the course of repairs and inspections of the equipment of electric power stations," where "certain assembly work has not been done in time." The editorial calls for a "striking improvement" in investment work on the projects of the Melnik III, Prunerov II, Cierny Vah electric power stations, and the Michle II, Trmice III, Kosice II, and Brno-North II thermal power stations; and appeals for "maximum effort to ensure all tasks connected with the construction and the ensuring of operations in the nuclear power stations in Jaslovske Bohunice and Dukovany." After listing the economic production units and enterprises, where the communists should "primarily ensure, consistently, responsibly and on a priority basis," the tasks and deliveries, the editorial stresses the "unconditional necessity to adopt measures" to eliminate the lag in all deliveries and work "soonest," reminding the large fuel and power consumers that they are "directly threatening the satisfaction of their own needs," as well as those of the population and school, health, social and service facilities.

After pointing out that "circumstances beyond our control" have aggravated the situation insofar as "certain fuel and power deliveries from abroad will either not take place at all, or only in a strikingly lower volume than planned," the editorial states that the CSSR's "development of coal extraction is considerably limited, due to the failure to accomplish work in removing the overburden in the North Bohemian basin in the past few years and also due to the deterioration of extraction conditions in deep mines."

The editorial then urges the adoption of "economy measures which would partly replace the unrealized imports"; appeals for a "rational use of all fuel and power resources in all sectors" also by utilizing the experience to date and by avoiding past mistakes and shortcomings; and calls upon various bodies, organizations and authorities to step up efforts for saving fuel, power, light and heat by "at least 1 percent of the annual consumption limit."

HONECKER DISCUSSES CORRESPONDENCE WITH SCHMIDT

LD291936 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1330 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 29 Aug (ADN)--Mexico's leading newspapers, television, radio and the NOTIMEX news agency report at length on the conversation Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, recently had with Mexican journalists in connection with his upcoming state visit to Mexico.

The paper EL SOL DE MEXICO quotes inter alia Honecker's reply to questions on GDR-FRG relations. It says: "For chairman Honecker, GDR-FRG relations are on the whole developing well on the basis of coexistence and the treaties signed by both states." There are still a number of outstanding problems and efforts are being made to deal with them.

"Recently," the paper quotes Erich Honecker "I received a letter from FRG Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. Having conducted various talks, I propose to answer this letter in the next few days. In my view this correspondence will help strengthen the dialogue between both states in the interest of consolidating peace and cooperation between them."

The newspapers emphasize that Erich Honecker affirmed the GDR's unshakable solidarity with the people of Angola who are fighting the South African aggressors.

REPORTAGE ON SUPPORT, AID FOR ANGOLA, SWAPO

Message From Tisch

LD282301 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1713 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] Berlin, 28 August (ADN)--The FDGB National Executive Committee, on behalf of its (?million members), most resolutely condemns the aggression by the South African racist regime against the Angolan people. A letter, signed by Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB National Executive Committee, to the National Union of Angolan Workers states: "This act of undisguised and criminal invasion represents a flagrant violation of the basic norms of international law, directed against the peaceful development work by Angolan workers and other African states as well as against the national liberation movements in southern Africa, being at the same time a serious threat to international security and peace everywhere."

The FDGB National Executive Committee points out that the Botha regime can pursue its anti-peace and anti-social policy of aggression from illegally-occupied Namibia only because it is sure of the support from NATO, especially the United States.

True to the spirit of proletarian internationalism the FDGB affirmed its unconditional solidarity with the Angolian people.

Aid to SWAPO, Angola

LD282240 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2014 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] Luanda, 28 August (ADN correspondent)--An extensive solidarity consignment by the GDR for the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] Labor Party of Angola and SWAPO [South West African People's Organization] of Namibia arrived by special Interflug plane in Luanda today. The same aricraft carried 100 members of SWAPO who had completed their 3-year vocational training in the GDR.

During the handing over of the consignment to Coelho Da Cruz, member of the MPLA Labor Party Central Committee, and Riundja Kaakunga, member of the SWAPO National Executive Committee, the GDR charge d'affaires, Dr Helmut Jung stressed that the GDR supports Angola in her fight for national independence and sovereignty in resisting the intervention by the apartheid regime.

Coelho Da Cruz expressed his sincere thanks for the medical supplies urgently required especially now. He characterized the consignment as an expression of firm solidarity which had developed between the peoples of the GDR and Angola during the past decades. Riundja Kaakunga paid tribute to the training of his compatriots in the GDR and said that the consignment of foodstuffs and school and writing materials was of great value for his people in its fight.

SED'S MITTAG RECEIVES FRENCH CP OFFICIAL

LD271707 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1211 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Text] Berlin, 27 August (ADN)--SED Politburo member Guenter Mittag and Philippe Herzog, Politburo member of the French Communist Party, spoke out in Berlin today in favor of widespread and effective actions by communists and all those interested in peace and security against the confrontation and arms policy of imperialist circles. During a friendly exchange of views, they stressed their common will to further develop the close fraternal relations between the two parties. Herzog is currently visiting the GDR at the invitation of the SED Central Committee.

Mittag briefed his guest on the implementation of the decisions of the 10th SED Congress, particularly the economic strategy for the 1980's. Herzog described the situation in France and the policy of the French Communist Party for securing the national and social interests of French workers.

DAILY CITES POLISH SOLIDARITY'S NEW 'PROVOCATIONS'

AU281156 [Editorial Report] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German on 27 Aug 81 on page 2 carries a 500-word commentary by Horst Ifflaender, headlined "Poland: No Day Without a New 'Solidarity' Provocation". In his article, Ifflaender refers to the various 'Solidarity' strike actions in Radom Voivodship and Olsztyn, where it called for a continuation of the printers' strike, as actions which reflect "the striving of the 'Solidarity' leaders to more openly attack the party and state". The article cites Brig Gen Wladyslaw Pozoga, deputy minister of internal affairs, that imperialist agencies comprehensively support the extremist groups materially and politically.

The same paper on the same page carries a 100-word ADN dispatch on 'Solidarity' plans to extend the provocative strikes to radio and television, and on the efforts to give the Polish school system an "ideologically neutral character".

WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES ENDS MEETING IN DRESDEN

AU281108 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 Aug 81 pp 1-2

[Summary] Dresden (ADN)--On Wednesday [26 Aug] the Central Committee of the World Council of Churches ended its meeting in Dresden, which had lasted for 10 days. "At its Wednesday afternoon session the Central Committee paid particular attention to preparing an international public hearing on nuclear arms and disarmament, which will be convened in Amsterdam from 23 to 27 November." Philip Potter, general secretary of the World Council of Churches was asked by the meeting to appeal to the UN secretary general to take steps against the invasion of Angola by South African Troops. The Central Committee also reaffirmed its solidarity with the victims of apartheid, condemning the recent attacks of the South African Police on barracks near Cape Town. Finally Philip Potter announced that the next Central Committee meeting will be held in Geneva from 19 to 28 July 1982.

Honecker Receives Officials

LD281830 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1554 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Excerpt] Berlin, 28 August (ADN)--The chairman of the GDR Council of State, Erich Honecker, received the moderator of the Central Committee of the World Council of Churches [WCC], Archbishop Dr. Edward W. Scott and the general secretary, Dr. Otto Philip Potter, as well as representatives of the Federation of Evangelical Churches in the GDR for a talk today. Erich Honecker acknowledged the numerous activities of the WCC and its member churches in securing peace and in reducing the escalation in the arms race.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND REPORTS BORDER VIOLATIONS

Klaus-Peter Klein

AU271553 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Aug 81 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On 23 August GDR security organs detained FRG citizen Klaus-Peter Klein for subversive actions against the GDR at the Berlin-Bahnhof Friedrichstrasse GDR Border Crossing Station. Klein actively participated in plotting crimes connected with the violation of the transit agreement and grossly abused the entry regulations into the GDR capital, Berlin. Preliminary proceedings were instituted and an arrest warrant was issued.

Frank Rathmann

AU281112 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 Aug 81 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--In the night hours of 26 August at about 0230, Berlin (West) resident Frank Rathmann violated the GDR state border in the Teltow-Potsdam Bezirk area, coming from West Berlin. He was detained. The border violator had forcibly broken through the border security installations and considerably damaged them. Preliminary proceedings were instituted and an arrest warrant issued.

Uwe Ball

AU281113 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 Aug 81 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On 25 August Berlin (West) resident Uwe Ball violated the GDR state border in the Berlin-Mitte District. He was detained. He was handed over to the responsible GDR organs for an examination of the details of the border violation.

BRIEFS

CUBAN DELEGATION OF LAWYERS--The delegation of the People's Supreme Court of the Republic of Cuba, headed by President Jose Amaro Salup, ended its visit of 14 days to the GDR. The delegation had acquainted itself in the Berlin, Magdeburg, Erfurt and Frankfurt Bezirke with the work of the GDR state and social courts. An agreement on cooperation between the GDR and the Cuban Associations of Lawyers was signed. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Aug 81 p 2 AU]

HARVEST STATUS REPORT--As of today more than 92 percent of the GDR's grain acreage has been harvested. The area left to be harvested amounts to almost 190,000 hectares and is located primarily in the highlands and long the Baltic Sea coast. [East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1709 GMT 27 Aug 81 DW]

GOVERNMENT, SOLIDARITY BEGIN TALKS ON MEDIA ACCESS

29 August Talks

LD291034 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Text] Talks between representatives of the government led by government press spokesman Jerzy Urban and Solidarity representatives led by Solidarity press spokesman Janusz Onyszkiewicz began today shortly after 1100 at the Council of Ministers office in Warsaw. The main topic of discussion is the transmission of deliberations of the first national congress of delegates of NSZZ Solidarity which is scheduled to begin on 5 September.

TU Spokesman Pessimistic

NC291024 Paris AFP in English 1018 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Aug (AFP)--Talks between the government and the independent trade union federation Solidarity opened here today on radio and television coverage of the union's first national congress next month.

But Solidarity spokesman Janusz Onyszkiewicz said on his arrival at the cabinet offices here for the negotiations with his government counterpart Jerzy Urban that he had little optimism about their outcome.

"We want live transmission of the congress debates, but I think it will be difficult to obtain satisfaction on this point, particularly after the latest violent attacks on the union and its efforts to obtain access to the official mass media," Mr Onyszkiewicz said.

Only hours before the talks began, the governemnt warned that it would use troops if necessary, if threatened strikes by Solidarity shut down radio and television transmitters.

Solidarity threatened action unless government attacks on the union did not end and the union had no right of reply.

Solidarity's congress is to be held in two stages, from September 5 to 7, and September 26 to October 3.

Walesa To Be Given TV Time

NC291805 Paris AFP in English 1757 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Aug (AFP)--Negotiators for the Polish Government and the independent Solidarity union agreed today on the principle of access to state television next Tuesday for Lech Walesa, Solidarity's national leader, union sources reported today.

At the headquarters of Solidarity's Warsaw branch, word was that not only would Mr Walesa be authorized to address his countrymen after the evening news on Tuesday, but that a Solidarity press conference could be telecast the following Thursday.

Talks on better union access to the media opened here this morning, with special emphasis on the coverage of next month's first national congress of Solidarity--a two-stage event scheduled for September 5 to 7 and September 26 to October 3. The two delegations were led by government spokesman Jerzy Urban and Solidarity spokesman Janusz Onyszkiewicz.

The issue of access to the media is a Solidarity demand of long standing. It acquired special urgency in the union view due to what Solidarity feels was an unjust recent media campaign against its image to which it wishes to reply.

The government has announced a mobilization of security forces to guard against any attempt by the union to shut down any television stations, arguing that the Polish broadcasting infrastructure represents a vital link in Warsaw Pact communications to be preserved at all times.

TV Broadcast Agreement

LD291924 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Text] Today talks were held between representatives of the Committee for Radio and Television Affairs with its chairman Wladyslaw Loranc and the National Consultative Commission [KKP] of Solidarity with its press spokesman Janusz Onyszkiewicz concerning radio and television coverage of the first national congress of NSZZ Solidarity. The meeting was attended by government press spokesman Jerzy Urban.

The following was established: Before the first congress of Solidarity, radio and television, in their first programs will broadcast two programs between 1900 and 2230. The first, to be broadcast on 1 September, will contain a statement by the chairman of Solidarity and other union activists which will last about half an hour; the second, to be broadcast on 4 September, will last not less than half an hour and is to be a report from a press conference given by Solidarity. The preparation and authorizing of this report will be done according to the principles currently in practice: with the participation of Solidarity activists. Both programs will be produced in Gdansk. Moreover, before the first and second stages of the congress, television will broadcast brief items [krotkie pozycje] in its information programs, at Solidarity's initiative. These items will cover topics connected with the congress.

These items will also be broadcast by radio in its information programs. In connection with differences as to the method of radio and television coverage of the first national congress of NSZZ Solidarity, the sides decided to continue the talks on Monday, 31 August.

After the conclusion of the talks Jerzy Urban, the government's press spokesman replied to questions from Polish and foreign journalists. Asked why no agreement was reached concerning the transmissions from Solidarity's congress, he stated that there were no differences concerning the fact that radio and television will cover the congress proceedings. I do not expect, said Jerzy Urban, that such an important event would be given no coverage. Differences of opinion revolved around the method of coverage. That is why it was decided to continue the talks.

Urban on TU Congress Coverage

LD301118 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0800 GMT 30 Aug 81

[Press conference held at Council of Ministers office in Warsaw on 29 August, attended by government press spokesman Jerzy Urban--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Unidentified speaker] Why was no agreement reached today on the so essential question of the coverage of the deliberations at the forthcoming NSZZ Solidarity congress?

[Urban] Your question is not completely precise, for there is no divergence regarding the fact that radio and television will broadcast the Solidarity congress. There exists a difference of opinion regarding the method of the coverage.

[Unidentified speaker] Regarding these differences, as far as I am aware, from what Solidarity said earlier, they could lead in general to the transmission of this congress being halted. Is that true?

[Urban] I do not anticipate such a possibility. Whatever is meant by transmission, I do not imagine that such an important event in the country will not be transmitted by radio and television.

Spokesman Outlines Stance

LD301120 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0800 GMT 30 Aug 81

[Press conference held at headquarters of Solidarity, Mazowsze region, in Warsaw on 29 August, attended by NSZZ Solidarity spokesman Janusz Onyszkiewicz--recorded]

[Text] [Unidentified speaker] Regarding the so-called differences [between government and Solidarity stances on boradcasting of Solidarity congress]--after all, there were differences today... [Onyszkiewicz, interrupting] In fact, the differences concerned the method of implementing radio and television coverage of the congress. We imagined it as being such that if the broadcasting authority wishes to send its own team to report on the congress, then obviously let it do so. But we would also like to have our own team at the congress, to couple programs on the congress for subsequent transmission.

[Unidentified speaker] What should one expect of the meeting announced for Monday afternoon?

[Onyszkiewicz] Well, I think we will reach some agreement regarding the method of implementing television and radio reports on the congress. [Word indistinct] depends a lot on this.

[Unidentified speaker] Has the [words indistinct] been agreed?

[Onyszkiewicz] The time has not been agreed on. The government side proposed more or less 2 and one-half hours daily. The most important (?bone) of our contention at the moment is the method of implementing these transmissions [word indistinct].

[Unidentified speaker] At today's meeting with journalists, the government press spokesman stressed that the first national congress of delegates of NSZZ Solidarity will be a great, and important event in the sociopolitical life of our country.

[Onyszkiewicz] That is true. But I also have to admit that this conviction was not reflected in the proposals of the government side. The government side presented the view that since our Solidarity is mainly a town organization, it will suffice for it to be presented on the second program. We think that, as radio and television are means of social communication, autonomous editorial boards ought to be allowed on the radio committee. In this discussion, on the general question of how the Solidarity programs should be presented on radio and television, unfortunately there was no success in achieving a convergence of positions. But I repeat: This was touched upon only marginally. It will be the subject of the next talks, which will probably take place after the first part of the congress.

GOVERNMENT STATEMENT ON TU THREAT TO RADIO, TV

LD282008 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1230 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] A moment ago I received a statement from the government spokesman. In connection with the protest action announced by the National Coordinating Committee [KKK] of NSZZ Solidarity of Radio and Television and by the KKK of NSZZ Solidarity of Radio and Television Stations, the government spokesman has been authorized to make the following statement:

The government once again confirms its resolute will to respect and observe social agreements. This is expressed, among other things, in the broad and growing publishing and press activity of NSZZ Solidarity.

The activity and the opinions of this union have been and are often presented on the radio and television. The government points out that actions which strike at the system of the functioning of the state and at public law and order are inadmissible.

The Committee for Radio and Television Affairs, Polish radio and television are central organs of the state administration and together with the amalgamation of radio and television stations, which are subordinated to the Ministry of Communications, perform a role as an institution of higher public use. Institutions of this sort are entitled in any system to strengthened protection. This must apply particularly to our country in which the state has the sole legal right to telecommunications networks and equipment.

The government expresses its anxiety about the preparations for irresponsible political actions aimed at the fundamental system of communicating between the state authorities and the community. Radio and television perform important and essential functions in the normal everyday functioning of various spheres of life in the country. Even the attempts themselves to disturb the functioning of equipment which serves to create and transmit radio and television programs strike at the legal order that exists in our country. Silence would be an extraordinary occurrence that would increase social tension.

Polish radio and television, together with the network of transmitters, constitute a part of the general system of allied communication of member states of the Warsaw Pact. Any violations of this state of affairs are inadmissible.

This is why the government reminds all that violating or jeopardizing the state's sole legal right to the sphere of telecommunications is against the law.

The government is intent on countering such actions by all legal measures. Sanctions prescribed by the law will be applied to workers who disturb the functioning of radio and television. The subordination to superiors' instructions based on regulations that are in force and issued in order to implement the tasks of public institutions constitutes a fundamental duty of an employee and is a condition of employment in radio and television services.

It has been made incumbent on organs responsible for keeping law and order to render to the Committee for Radio and Television Affairs essential help in order to ensure a proper functioning of radio and television, thereby ensuring safety for employees who perform their duties.

The Polish Government warns against political adventurism, and at the same time assures that it will actively protect the state system which it is constitutionally obliged to do.

TRYBUNA LUDU ON DANGER IN DISRUPTING RADIO, TV

LD281556 Warsaw PAP in English 1418 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Aug (PAP)--"No sooner have the political and social echoes of the recent two 'days without the press', which Solidarity's National Consultative Committee [NCC] wanted to bestow upon the readers of daily newspapers, died away when a new target of socio-political tension appeared on the horizon--this time, concerning radio and television. The point is to prepare a new protest action proclaimed by certain NCC activists which is to affect this most popular and most easily accessible form of social communication," wrote the Polish PUWP CC daily TRYBUNA LUDU today.

"Such intentions are changing the quality of the heretofore doings of Solidarity politicians.

"I am using consciously the term 'politicians' since an attempt at dealing a blow to the so much important [word indistinct] spot of the [word indistinct] of the party policy, to one of the key organs of the state administration, would represent a profoundly political act--it would be a provocation surpassing, in its significance, our internal disputes and conflicts."

TRYBUNA LUDU went on to say that "the disturbance of radio and television programme broadcasts--in accordance with the state [word indistinct] regulating the work of the Committee for Radio and Television--is an action that makes the dutiful work of this institution impossible, and that also concerns international arrangements. It may be worthwhile to recall that the Polish radio and television are a part of the communications network of the Warsaw Treaty states, a fact which bears determined consequences. The initiators of the new action, representing Solidarity's coordinating committees at radio and television seem not to be aware of these circumstances.

"The true motivations and goals of the initiated preparations are clear. The initiators want, in effect, to (?unbalance) the social order, to whip up the atmosphere of general nervousness and fan up tension. The radio and television the world over are treated as the link between authority and the society.

"The initiators of Solidarity's new protest action should not count on the success of their preparations. Instead, they should know the value of the stake they want to make, with all its consequences for the line of dialogue and agreement. The straining of the situation threatens actually, the heart of the social accords, obstructs the so much needed dialogue in which radio and television are playing a remarkable, socially acknowledged role," states the PUWP CC newspaper.

TU TO DISTRIBUTE INFORMATION BULLETINS VIA TELEX

LD302358 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 30 Aug 81

[Text] The second national conference of the information offices of NSZZ Solidarity was held in Chelm. The meeting was devoted to the technical and formal problems of the functioning of the union's information system. A national network of Telex links has been established which will make it possible to disseminate from the center, that is Gdansk or Warsaw, information bulletins to 44 centers in the country.

Also, it has been established that during the first national Solidarity congress a central information service will be produced and a daily congress paper is to be published.

FURTHER REPORT ON SOLIDARITY PRESIDIUM STATEMENT

LD281650 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1510 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Correspondent's dispatch from Gdansk]

[Text] The 2-day long session of the National Consultative Commission [KKP] Presidium, held last Tuesday and Wednesday, was attended, apart from Presidium members, by representatives of the Mazowsze regional board, the Olsztyn printing works' strike committee, the National Coordinating Commission of printing industry workers and representatives of the Slupsk branch of Solidarity. KKP Secretary Andrzej Celinski chaired the proceedings.

Current union problems were examined, including information activities and the issue of access to mass media. The discussion concerned conflict situations in the Olsztyn and Radom regins. It is known that the KKP Presidium asked the workers of the Olsztyn printing works to halt their protest action, taking it on itself to implement all of the workers' demands. The Olsztyn printers rejected this appeal.

In its statement which, in effect, sums up the results of the 2 days of debates, the KKP Presidium stated that the recent propaganda campaign against the NSZZ Solidarity was backed by acts of provocation aimed at involving the union in peripheral conflicts and in confusing the public and union members as to the real purpose of the struggle.

A seven-point strategy program for the Solidarity union was also outlined. The KKP Presidium decided to embark, jointly with the self-government movement, on concrete actions aimed at implementing reform, such as holding competitions for directors, leaving associations and carrying out control checks at enterprises.

Moreover, according to the union strategy statement, it was decided to introduce control of the foodstuffs industry and related areas. In view of the tense situation in the country, the KKP Presidium decided to halt all protest actions not connected with the fundamental direction of the struggle being waged. The union's forces, we read further, must be concentrated and used throughout the country to defend goals that are universally understandable. Protest actions embarked on without prior consultations are seen as activities against Solidarity.

Over the next 3 weeks, the KKP Presidium intends to organize a national day of union information. The statement says that on that day every Solidarity member ought to have information about the goals of the union's struggle. No precise date has been set for the union information day. The KKP intends to ask workers in printing and press distribution enterprises to hold a week-long protest action. No dates have been set for this either, nor was it made clear how the action is to proceed.

Apart from points outlined in the statement concerning the union's strategy, the problem of the structure and operation of the union's recently established program bureau was also dealt with. It was decided to set up a center for regional intervention bureaus.

The 2 days of debates in closed session ended Wednesday night.

RADOM SOLIDARITY-GOVERNMENT TALKS CONTINUE

Warning Strikes Postponed

NC281238 Paris AFP in English 1227 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Aug (AFP)--The Radom talks [between a government delegation and union representative] which were adjourned on May 13, have resumed and observers noted that the government had replaced its head of delegation Zygmunt Rybicki, the target of objections by the unionists, with former Deputy Chairman Tadeusz Kulikowski.

Observers also attributed the resumption of the Radom talks to the recent appeal by Polish Primate Archbishop Jozef Glemp for a month of social peace. Along with the warning strike a proposed unlimited strike by the 12,000 workers of the Walter appliances and typewriter factory in Radom was also postponed.

Positions also seemed to have softened in the war over control of the mass media. Government spokesman Jerzy Urban said today that the authorities were prepared to start discussing tomorrow the radio and television coverage of Solidarity's first national congress, to be held in two stages from September 5 to 7, and September 26 to October 3.

However 600 printworkers in the northern town of Olsztyn today continued to ignore appeals from Solidarity to end their unlimited strike over a demand that the state television service withdraw a report that some printers had been forced by their colleagues not to produce the local party daily, the GAZETA OLSZTYNSKA.

Observers also noted that Solidarity's appeal was coupled with the announcement of a new week of protest among printers throughout Poland as part of the union's struggle for access to the mass media.

The union and Polish Communist Party leader Stanislaw Kania have recently traded charges, with Solidarity accusing Mr Kania of wanting to put the clock back and the party chief saying the union was seeking to take over power.

Talks Continue

LD281234 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] As we have already reported, talks began this morning in the hall of the House of the Engineer at the Supreme Technical Organization in Radom between the government commission, chaired by Tadeusz Kulikowski, and the negotiating groups under the chairman of Solidarity, Radom region, Andrzej Sobieraj.

A good deal of time was taken up by procedural questions, as well as (?preliminary) discussions concerning the demand for a stop to the investigation being conducted by the prosecutor's office in Radom in connection with the bulletin "The Radom June of 1976." It was decided to appoint a working group comprising representatives of the two sides to work out a draft for an appropriate entry on this matter in the negotiations' protocol.

Radom Bulletin Discussed

LD281640 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1500 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] In accordance with yesterday's decisions, a government delegation arrived in Radom this morning and sat down in the conference hall of the Supreme Technical Organization to begin talks wtih NSZZ Solidarity representatives. The government side is led by Tadeusz Kulikowski while the NSZZ Solidarity side is led by its Radom chairman, Andrzej Sobieraj.

The main, and in fact the only, topic of today's talks is the matter concerning the investigation conducted by the Radom Voivodship prosecutor's office in connection with the bulletin "The Radom June of 1976" published by NSZZ Solidarity. The prosecutor says that several of the formulations in the bulletin struck out at the leading role of the party and at our international alliances. During the session, the Radom Voivodship prosecutor general, Tadeusz Tarnowski, spoke out several times on this matter.

Radom NSZZ Solidarity, supported by experts (?and) lawyers, demanded the immediate cessation of the investigation, referring, among other things, to the Polish Constitution and international agreements on human rights which, as the NSZZ Solidarity experts noted, permit the unhindered expression of one's own opinion.

On this matter, the government side stated that it cannot influence the decision of the Prosecutor's Office which is an independent government body. Nevertheless, both sides nominated working groups to prepare a position for a joint examination of the matter.

During the afternoon, each side presented its opinion on [word indistinct] matter.

Because the talks between the two sides began today, the previously-announced 1-hour warning strike has been called off. However, a state of strike readiness continues in the Radom region.

First Agreement Reached

LD282102 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1930 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] In Radom the talks continue between the government commission led by Tadeusz Kulikowski and a group of negotiators led by Andrzej Sobieraj, chairman of the Interfactory Workers' Committee of NSZZ Solidarity of the Radom region. The first agreement has been reached on the trade union bulletin "Radomski Czerwiec 76" [the Radom June of 1976] which the voivodship prosecutor's office questioned and into which an investigation was launched. It can be seen from the statement that was adopted by the two sides that the government commission saw it necessary to reanalyze whether the investigation is justified. At present the next item of the session is being examined, that is, the legal, moral and material rehabilitation of the participants in the June events of 1976 in Radom.

June 1976 Cases Reexamined

LD290850 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Excerpt] After a long specific discussion, agreement was reached about 0300 on the legal and moral rehabilitation of the participants in the June 1976 Radom events. The minister of justice will enable judges specified by the Interfactory Workers' committee of NSZZ Solidarity, Radom region, to examine the documents of penal cases brought against people for participating in the June events. The results of this examination will be the basis for a possible proposal to the minister of justice for the official instigation of an extraordinary review. The Radom talks will resume today at 1100.

Talks Resume

LD291238 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1130 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Excerpt] At 1100 today talks resumed between the government commission led by Tadeusz Kulikowski and the negotiating group of the Interfactory Workers' Committee [MKR] of NSZZ Solidarity, Radom region, led by Andrzej Sobieraj. The demands by Solidarity linked with the events in Radom in June 1976, and the problems of improving the socioeconomic situation in the Radom region were discussed.

Compensation Agreement

LD292054 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Text] Saturday was the second day of talks between the government and the negotiating group of Solidarity of Radom region. The subject of June 1976 continued to be discussed. By 2000 agreement was reached on the payment of compensation for people dismissed from work without a good reason during the strike period in the Radom Voivodship in 1976. In view of the fact that the level of the payments would exceed the norms defined by regulations the government side, after consultations on the matter, will adopt a final stance by 2 September this year.

Talks Break

LD292230 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Text] Yesterday [29 August] late in the evening, at the proposal of the government side, a break was made in the session in Radom. It was agreed that negotiations between the government commission and Solidarity of Radom region will resume the day after the end of the first round of the first national congress of NSZZ Solidarity.

AFP Reports Talks

NC301132 Paris AFP in English 1121 GMT 30 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 30 Aug (AFP)--The Polish Government has undertaken to reopen the cases of people sentenced by the courts after the workers' revolt of 1976 at Radom 100 kms (63 miles) south of here, union sources said today.

After the second day of talks between the Radom section of the Solidarity free trade union, and a government delegation, the two sides reached an agreement late yesterday.

In view of Solidarity's demand for rehabilitation of the victims "of the events of June 1976" (?the Justice) Ministry "undertakes within a month to give judge [word indistinct] by the Radom union the task of re-examining cases...so as to allow the Supreme Court to undertake a special revision of the hearings," the sources said.

The two sides also agreed on the need for the local prosecutor to re-examine the inquiry opened against the union [words indistinct] "June 1976," as the government has "recognized the importance of arguments put forward by the union," the sources said.

But the two sides did not agree on Solidarity's demand for the reopening of an inquiry into the death of a Radom priest, Roman Kotlarz, in obscure circumstances after the events of June 1976.

The delegate of the primate of Poland to the union, Romuald Kukolowicz, proposed to put the matter before the joint governmental-episcopal commission, but the government side opposed this.

However, the Radom union branch (MKR) [Interfactory Workers' Committee] expressed satisfaction with the results of the talks, [word indistinct] and that by mutual consent they will resume after the first part of Solidarity's congress on 8 September.

The reopening of the talks on Friday allowed the last minute cancellation of a general strike call in the whole of the Radom region.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CONTINUING OLSZTYN STRIKE

Offer of Talks Rejected

LD281156 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1130 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] The sit-in strike continues today in all departments at the printing works in Olsztyn. There has been a negative reply to the proposal of the Olsztyn voivoda to meet on neutral ground at the municipal offices with a maximum of three members of the strike committee. In the opinion of the strikers such a meeting should take place at the works. So far, attempts at mediation undertaken by the three Olsztyn Sejm deputies have not yielded results.

Voivoda Sends Workers Telex

LD292030 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Text] PAP reports that the sit-in strike at the printing works in Olsztyn is still going on. Today the situation remains unchanged, complete calm prevailed and the stalemate continued: There were no meetings of any kind. The strikers are standing by their demands. Attempts at mediation by three Olsztyn Sejm deputies have also failed so far.

The Olsztyn voivoda sent a Telex to the workforce of Olsztyn printing works in which, recalling the more significant initiatives taken to resolve the conflict, he states that they prove his sincere will to find an agreement. The voivoda declares his wish to reach an agreement understood as a bilateral desire to search for a solution and mutual concessions.

Talk Site Debated

LD301306 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1230 GMT 30 Aug 81

[Text] The Olsztyn printers strike is still going on in the printing works. Today the Sejm deputies of Olsztyn Voivodship, who are mediating between the sides, met with the strike committee. They conveyed new proposals from the Olsztyn voivoda regarding the site for conducting talks. The voivoda proposes the editorial office of the weekly NASZA WIES, whereas the strike committee states that the negotiations ought to take place in the printing works, which after all are situated in the same building as the editorial office of the weekly. The divergences regarding the make-up of the groups between which the talks are to take place are also persisting.

Voivoda Moves To End Strike

LD302200 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 30 Aug 81

[Text] Sunday was the 13th day of the Olsztyn printers strike. At first, only GAZETA OLSZTYNSKA was not printed there, but for 4 days now the strike has embraced all departments. Today, the Olsztyn voivoda made yet another attempt to solve the conflicts; in a letter to the workforce he expressed the conviction that both the printers at the Olsztyn works and the voivodship authorities are interested in ending the strike soon and returning to normal life and work.

In connection with this the voivoda proposes that a meeting be held today [30 August] at the Olsztyn printing works between the whole of the workforce, the voivodship prosecutor and deputy prosecutors, the chief editor of GAZETA OLSZTYNSKA and his deputy, and also the deputy director of the amalgamation of the printing industry, in order to make comprehensive explanations with regard to issues contained in the workforce's statement dated 20 August of this year. Such a meeting is subject to all nonemployees leaving the works, and to its not having the character of negotiations. According to our Olsztyn correspondent the strikers at the Olsztyn printing works have still not answered the voivoda's proposal.

MORE TALKS ON PENSIONS, OLD-AGE BENEFITS REQUESTED

LD290102 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Text] Andrzej Celinski, secretary of the Presidium of the National Consultative Commission [KKP] of Solidarity, informs that the KKP Presidium decided at its session on 26 August to request supplementary negotiations on the issue of pensions and old-age benefits. The negotiations so far have succeeded in bringing about a partial implementation of Solidarity's demands concerning pensions and old-age benefits. This problem particularly concerns the range of the pensions and old-age benefits and also a full settlement of the issues related to the so-called old portfolio which must become a subject of negotiations with the government at the next stage.

The KKP Presidium is counting on the fact that it will be possible in the near future to endorse a negotiating document on pensions and old-age benefits.

GORZOW SOLIDARITY MEETING EXPELS JOURNALISTS

LD291836 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Text] An unpleasant incident occurred today in Gorzow Wielkopolski during a general meeting of the Gorzow region Solidarity. A few minutes after the beginning of the session, journalists were told to leave the hall. This outrageous decision was justified as being a protest against Solidarity's lack of access to the mass media.

WIELKOPOLSKA REGION SOLIDARITY MEETING HELD

LD291804 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Text] Wielkopolska region Solidarity members held the second part of their general meeting in Radom today. At the first part of the meeting, held on 11 and 13 July, regional authorities were elected. Today, the delegates discussed two documents which had been presented to works commissions by the board of the region. The documents contained proposals on the stance of the Wielkopolska region concerning the union's program and union activity in the region. At the meeting a critical stance was taken toward the statement by the government press spokesman concerning the announced strike by radio and television employees. Also during the meeting a letter sent to the regional board from the Vatican on behalf of Pope John Paul II was read expressing thanks for the social committee's letter on erecting the Poznanski Czerwiec [Poznan June] monument.

BARCIKOWSKI, OBODOWSKI PRESS INTERVIEWS REPORTED

LD291340 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0530 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Press review]

[Excerpts] In this press review, I will be discussing three items from today's newspapers. They are: ZYCIE WARSZAWY's interview with Kazimierz Barcikowski; a TRYBUNA LUDU article entitled: "August, A Year Later"; and an interview with Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski on the effects of the activity and tasks of the Anticrisis Staff.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY preceded the interview with Kazimerz Barcikowski with the following introduction, and I quote:

The ZYCIE WARSZAWY editorial board has decided, on the first anniversary of the August agreements, to print interviews with people who conducted negotiations during the strike: Politburo member and PZPR Central Committee Secretary Kazimierz Barcikowski, negotiator from Szczecin, and Lech Walesa, chairman of the National Consultative Commission [KKP] of NSZZ Solidarity, negotiator from Gdansk. We print the interview with Kazimierz Barcikowski alongside.

We also presented the interview project and questions to Lech Walesa. Unfortunately, he has yet to grant an interview to ZYCIE WARSZAWY. Lech Walesa made the interview conditional on our editorial board carrying on a parallel conversation with Mieczyslaw Jagielski, his partner of a year ago. The KKP chairman told us that, after listening to the tapes of the talk with Mieczyslaw Jagielski, he would answer our questions. Obtaining that interview, I quote from the introduction to the ZYCIE WARSZAWY conversation, despite intensive efforts, proved impossible. Mieczyslaw Jagielski is taking a cure.

The greatest obstacle on the road to agreement, regardless of tensions and conflicts, is the lack of dialogue. As a daily of that week, we will be able to publish Lech Walesa's answers to our questions. So much for the introduction; back now to the content of the interview.

I look on the agreement as a bilateral undertaking, not just government undertaking, Kazimierz Barcikowski said.

The subject of the current conflicts has long since gone beyond the agreement. This is general proof of the degree of implementation of the agreements. The undertakings of a political or financial nature were better implemented; we feel this today on the market in any case. On the other hand, the undertakings concerning material issues, whether supplies to factories, the health service, housing construction or the market, are implemented with enormous difficulty. There is in this a reflection of the economic situation, much worse today than at the time the agreements were signed.

The second important side to that problem, Kazimierz Barcikowski said, is this: The way the new trade unions, Solidarity above all, carry out the assumed cooperation in implementing the agreements. In my opinion, Kazimierz Barcikowski went on, Solidarity has not taken on the role of a trade union. Political tendencies have won in it. Of course, I understand that; those issues are considerably more attractive for many of the activists. For that reason the political element in Solidarity activity is dominating more and more. There is a continuing departure from social issues toward the political side. One naturally must take into account that Solidarity is currently in a special precongress period, which stimulates in a fairly one-sided manner the involvement of activists, especially in politics. But it is also true that Solidarity is today at a precongress crossroads. It is very important how the Solidarity congress defines the goals of that organization.

One more excerpt from the interview, concerning publicists. I am very cautious regarding the press and the activity of journalists, Kazimierz Barcikowski said. One must be cautious, particularly now. (?I accept) that in the journalist milieu there was a need for expiation and getting things off one's conscience. I do not conceal that this did not always arouse my sympathy. As a Customs official, it does not suit me. The great hastiness, the easy judgments, even on very complex issues, [word indistinct] me. There was a good deal of demagogy and shallowness where the issues were multidimensional. I think, however, that we have basically put that period behind us now. I would like to see the press argue more with the manifestations of activity dangerous for the country. There is a great need today for the press to make an about-turn in the social consciousness from spontaneous criticism of everything to creative and constructive cooperation. Another important issue is press support for the problems of economic reform--and not merely slogan support. We must explain to society, help it to understand, [word indistinct] about the consequences of this unprecedented undertaking that will be carried out in motion on a living organism.

One more excerpt from the interview: Asked when things will be better in our country, Kazimierz Barcikowski replied: Things will be better when we become determined to get out of the morass. As long as there is no will to overcome those difficulties we are facing, we will stay stuck in the morass.

I have been presenting extensive excerpts from the ZYCIE WARSZAWY interview with Politburo member and Central Committee Secretary Kazimierz Barcikowski.

We Will Oppose Inefficiency and Inertia: This is the title of a conversation Jerzy Bielecki conducted with Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski, chairman of the Anticrisis Operational Staff. The conversation concerns the first efforts of the work of the Anticrisis Staff and its future tasks. Here is a fragment from the statement by Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski:

The staff must concern itself with resolving the most urgent matters, calling for decisions of an interventionist nature. The aim of the activity has been clearly defined. It is a matter of creating conditions for society to outlast the autumn and winter period and for the defense of the nation's economic infrastructure.

The task of the staff is also the speediest possible perceptible improvement of supplies to the population of basic articles and goods. We have already made the first decisions to this end. We will continue to intervene wherever inefficiency and inertia are manifest in the activity of the economic authorities at all levels. We will break them down, exploiting our powers. Time is flying and the situation calls for effective action on our part, so said Janusz Obodowski.

Further on Obodowski Interview

LD291938 Warsaw PAP in English 1710 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Aug (Pap)--"The anti-crisis measures taken so far in our economy have proved ineffective. Situation grows worse from day to day, not just from month to month," Janusz Obodowski, vice premier and chief of the recently created Operational Anti-Crisis Staff of the Polish Government told TRYBUNA LUDU reporter.

"We are faced with a cumulation of negative trends. We are also facing the most difficult autumn-winter season," he said.

"The goal of our activity has been clearly defined: We should secure conditions necessary for the society's survival of the autumn-winter months and the protection of the economic infrastructure of the country."

"At one of our meetings we have adopted a "General Programme of Emergency Steps Aimed at Limiting the Effects of the Crisis". This is a rather short, 11-page document, listing 28 specific tasks with timetable from implementation. The tasks concern the basic areas of the national economy: energy and fuels, investment projects, purchasing of farm produce, prices, employment and wages, market equilibrium. One of the recent meetings of the staff was devoted to the distribution of necessary [words indistinct] coal consumption between various economic branches.

"We can promise one thing: We will not suffer from cold, and the production will not stop in any of the industries indispensable for satisfying the basic needs of the population and the national economy. This is not much, yet this is all we can afford in the nearest months," Vice Premier Obodowski said.

TRYBUNA LUDU: TU GROWING HOSTILE TO GOVERNMENT

AU281051 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26 Aug 81 p 2

[T.P. commentary: "Loud But Irresponsible"]

[Text] We appreciate facts that show the Solidarity leadership's willingness to reach an agreement and cooperate with the government for the sake of bringing the country out of the crisis. However, at the same time one must not overlook moves by Solidarity that disregard and undermine the accepted principles of cooperation. But moves and pronouncements by Solidarity leaders that clearly contradict the Gdansk accord and the trade union statutes, and that go against the basic state interests and the interests of us all, have been multiplying recently in particular.

A delegation of the Solidarity National Consultative Commission recently visited Katowice Voivodship. Such issues as supplies, economic reform, access to the mass media, working on workfree Saturdays and the formation of workers' self-governing bodies were discussed at mass meetings held mainly at the mines. However, those discussions were mostly biased, aggressive and distinctly unfriendly to the government. One could have gathered the impression that some speakers were more anxious to hurt the government than to settle specific problems.

There were also antiparty and anti-Soviet overtones. On the gates of Rozbark mine, there were displayed leaflets saying: "Cigarettes [PAP-ierosy] and tapeworms [TASS-ience] are harmful to health." A move was made to rename the Czerwone Zaglebie [Red Basin] mine. At the Katowice metallurgical plant, the suggestion was made to enhance from below the movement in support of the "Confederation for an Independent Poland."

Threats were not spared. At the Katowice metallurgical plant, Jan Rulewski said that WOLNY ZWIAZKOWIEC (Bulletin of the Solidarity enterprise commission) was "a national matter, and it would be distributed all over the country; as a punishment for the attempt to close it, we will double its circulation." Ryszard Blaszczyk, regional board deputy chairman, announced that he would bring about the closure of TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA, and Bogdan Lis said at the Jastrzebie mine that if need be, "we will arrange standstill days every week...."

B. Lis also embarked upon more general digressions. True enough, he asserted that "we do not want to change the system," but at the same time called on enterprise collectives "to take matters into their own hands" and to "sever the authority from decisions concerning production marketing." Then he stated: "At present, we will not overturn these authorities, because we do not want power now...." Maybe, before the forthcoming Solidarity congress and the election to the trade union's central governing bodies B. Lis wanted to outdo J. Rulewski, who is notorious for his militancy, when he said: "So long as there are communists in the world, there will be no justice. Those communist sons of... must be done for."

The question is if, after that Katowice tour, the Solidarity National Consultative Commission will still insist that the trade union acts in line with the statutes and that it respects the social and political system dominating in People's Poland. If so, let us see if it condemns the irresponsible pronouncements made by its people in Silesia....

VISAS REFUSED FOR SOLIDARITY OFFICIALS TO VISIT UK

LD281300 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1233 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] Two leading members of the Polish independent trade union Solidarity who were due to visit Britain next week are being prevented from leaving the country by the Polish authorities.

Mr Marek Car, from Solidarity's information centre in Warsaw, and Mr Pawel Niezgodzui, who is a member of the Warsaw regional committee of the union, were to arrive on Tuesday for a week-long visit at the invitation of the Birmingham Polish Solidarity Conference Committee. They were expected to address a conference in Birmingham on Wednesday evening and also attend the TUC [Trade Union Council] conference in Blackpool.

But Mr Roger Murray, chairman of the organising committee, said today that they had been notified that officials in the Polish Prime Minister's office were refusing to issue the two men with exit permits.

Mr Murray said the authorities had expressed doubts as to whether the Birmingham Trades Council, which is sponsoring the visit, was a proper trade union body.

Mr Murray said: "Of course it is a proper trade union body--the Polish authorities are just trying to be awkward. We are having to battle it out with them and we just hope they will change their attitude.

"At the moment a question mark hangs over the visit, but we hope it can still go ahead. The aim of the visit was to get first hand information about the position of trade unions in Poland now and their relationships with the Polish Government.

RURAL SOLIDARITY URGES MEMBERS NOT TO PAY TAXES

NC281421 Paris AFP in English 1357 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Aug (AFP)--The Polish independent rural trade union, "Rural Solidarity", has urged its two million members not to pay state taxes, according to a resolution approved by the union's presidium.

Union leaders said the move was aimed to protest the government's refusal to ratify an agreement concluded on August 17 with the Agricultural Ministry, according to a document issued to the press today.

The agreement would have allowed the union to oversee transactions carried out by the Agricultural Development Fund which is run by the government out of taxes paid by farmers.

"Democratic elections" were also to be held on town councils so as to guarantee "self-management in the countryside".

A trade union official said the government now wanted to renegotiate the agreement and include in the talks the Federation of Agricultural and Allied Organisations (WZKIOR) considered to be close to the administration.

MANY WORKERS TO DONATE LABOR ON FREE SATURDAY

LD281812 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] In accordance with the appeal of the National Consultative Commission of the NSZZ Solidarity, tomorrow will be for many workers a day of voluntary, additional labor. The work of miners will be of particular importance for the economy. In line with the decisions of the joint working council of representatives of mines and mining enterprises that was recently held at the Sosnowiec mine, preliminary reports on the decisions of mining workforces concerning additional voluntary work on free Saturdays are being sent to the National Coordinating Commission of the NSZZ Solidarity mining section. It transpires from them that miners are accepting differentiated principles regarding time of work, adapting them to technological, organizational and geological conditions and the workers' initiatives. Similar decisions have been made by miners of the copper basin. They have presented proposals concerning the organization of work, the sale of the additionally extracted crude copper and ways of rewarding miners for the additional work.

These proposals have been accepted by the ministry, and an agreement on this issue will be signed at the beginning of September. However, without waiting for this to take place, the workforce of the Rudna, the largest mine in the copper basin, will be working tomorrow. Industrial plants in Kielce Voivodship are also making preparations for work on free Saturdays. Raw and prefabricated materials are being stockpiled there in order to ensure the continuity of production. The Spolem plant in Kielce will be producing on free Saturdays first and foremost those commodities that are in short supply, namely noodles, yeast and liquid detergent. The workforce of the Karina hide and leather industry works in Lubusz will also be working tomorrow. Its employees hope to produce 7,500 pairs of children's shoes tomorrow earmarked for Katowice Voivodship. According to the workforce, this is to be a way of thanking miners for extracting coal on their days off.

MINISTRY REPORTS INCREASED SATURDAY COAL EXTRACTION

LD310820 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] The Ministry of Mining and Power Industry has reported that 176,936 tons of coal were extracted last Saturday by workforces of our collieries working on a voluntary basis. The output was more than 56,000 tons more than the previous Saturday. This was the miners' response to the appeal of the National Consultative Commission of NSZZ Solidarity for work on eight free Saturdays this year.

COOPERATIVE WORKERS TU PROTESTS COMPENSATION PLAN

LD301342 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 30 Aug 81

[Text] The Presidium of the Central Board of the NSZZ of Employees in Work Cooperatives and Invalid Cooperatives has protested over the principle of compensation as presented in the expansion of the Ministry of Labor, Wages and Social Affairs and Ministry of Finance in an annex to a statement by the State Price Commission. The point concerns the inclusion of compensation in the cost of the working activity of cooperatives.

AUTONOMOUS TU'S APPEAL FOR 30 DAYS' CALM

LD291730 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Text] Our editorial board today received a communique issued by the working group of the Confederation of Autonomous Trade Unions. The communique states that there is an increase in public tension in the country in connection with the issue of Solidarity's access to the mass media, and makes known the confederation's position regarding this issue.

The confederation wishes to touch upon the appeal by Jozef Glemp, primate of Poland, for 30 tension-free days. We are of the opinion, reads the communique, that the moral authority which the Catholic Church enjoys in Polish society is so great that the appeal of the church's highest leader cannot go unheeded. That is why the Confederation of Autonomus Trade Unions wishes to join in this appeal, calling on all trade unions and all other social forces in the country as well as the government to avoid--in their activities--anything that might disturb social peace. Any and all controversial issues ought to be resolved at the conference table, states the communique of Autonomous Trade Unionists.

BREAD, CEREAL, FLOUR PRODUCT PRICES TO INCREASE

LD290132 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Text] In accordance with its earlier announcement, the State Price Commission will introduce effective 31 August new retail prices for bread and cereal and flour products in line with the detailed statement published in the daily press on 26 August. The results of the consultations undertaken have demonstrated that agreement exists on the need for the price rises. Details on the payment of compensation for the rise in prices of bread and cereal and flour products are given in the order of the minister for labor, wages and social affairs and of the minister of finance.

JARUZELSKI SPEAKS IN KOSZALIN AT GRADUATION

LD301830 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1703 GMT 30 Aug 81

[Speech by Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, Polish premier and national defense minister, at a 30 August graduation ceremony held at the Lieutenant Mieczyslaw Kalinowski Higher Officer School of the Air Defense Forces in Koszalin--recorded]

[Text] Newly promoted officers, esteemed guests, comrades and citizens. We have assembled here, our fraternity of soldiers, to perform the traditional promotion ceremony. It is also being performed today in other higher armed services educational establishments. Therefore, this day is a festive day for all of us, soldiers. For young officers who have just been promoted, this day is particulary important. This day is also important for the armed services, enriched by new officer cadres. Dear comrades-in-arms, I am glad that today I can be among you, with you. Young officers, you will be assigned to air defense combat positions.

On the eve of the anniversary of that tragic September, your service has associations that one cannot resist. This is because the Hitlerite aggressor dealt Poland destructive blows at that time from the air. The 1939 defensive war and the heroism of the Polish soldier is a page of glory. We pay it a fitting tribute. However, it also constitutes a lesson of history. It essence is this: Never again can we afford to be weak, defenseless and isolated. Today, too, this is just as applicable. In an unstable and dangerous world, militarist NATO circles are developing a war infrastructure, actively perfecting its airborne forces. It is thus necessary to watch our skies vigilantly, not to allow us to be caught unawares and to stand up to every battle situation. The soldiers of the National Air Defense Forces and of Air Defense Forces do this well. They deserve words of admiration. All armed forces deserve to be admired. They unfailingly perform their defense services in these difficult times for our nation. They sacrificially bear the weight and toil of this service. There exists a continuity of this service, a link with the best tradition of our forces, with all its patriotic currents and paths.

Standing on this Pomeranian land it is possible to evaluate fully the path that led directly to the liberation of Poland, to our contemporary borders. A record of this path is seen in the numerous cemeteries scattered throughout this land. They contain the remains of Soviet and Polish soldiers. We remain faithful to this heritage. We condemn acts of desecration at places of allied remembrance. They represent an insult to the moral values of our nation, to its humanist and internationalist ideals. We warn anyone who sows anti-Soviet seeds, a [word indistinct] shameful fruit grows from them. Brotherhood-in-arms with the Soviet Army, the allied links of the Warsaw Pact states constitutes an historic achievement of our army and of our nation. They constitute the basis for safety and peaceful development of socialist Poland.

History gives no gifts. Sooner or later, but unavoidably, it rewards prudence and work; it punishes weakness and slackness. This is why the state of our country causes the deepest concern. It is true that quite a lot of evil has arisen over the years. Bitter is the calculation of past errors. They must not recur. Our ninth party congress confirmed and deepened the process of the socialist renewal, and there is no turning back from it. All the more reason why the question emerges: How long can the line of accord, the patience and moderation of people's power and its good will be put to trial? How long is it possible to remain with the fever which is consuming our state and economic organism? It is necessary to face reality. It is possible to torment the authorities, to incite moods with old and new complaints, with endless demands, with festering printed and spoken words and with posters. But it is impossible to heat flats in this way, to construct houses or to feed people. Incessant negation and no to everything leads nowhere. It puts the national destiny and the future of Poland's families on trial.

The Polish Armed Forces have inherited the armed achievements of many generations of soldiers. They have their own achievements of the 38 years of struggle, service and work for People's Poland. Always in the front line, always where things are most difficult and where needs are most urgent--there never has been a shortage of soldiers--and Polish soldiers will never fail to turn up there. The soldiers therefore have the right, as citizens, and the moral right to say: Enough of despairing. Our independent and sovereign state is a great but expensive achievement of our nation. If it is to be improved we must repair it. We must not allow the enemy to push us from the socialist path, to weaken us or destroy us.

Our country is at a critical juncture. The Solidarity congress is approaching. An answer is expected universally: Is there going to be constructive cooperation or is there going to be confrontation? The answer to this question will bear consequences of great significance to the future. Let us hope these consequences will be favorable to Poland.

We have no prejudices. In the army there is a concentrated image of contemporary Poland. In our ranks, side by side, stand thousands of soldiers coming from various social circles, professions and regions, from various political, social and trade union organizations.

They all serve the people's fatherland together, in a fraternal manner. Their concern for the socialist future and its secure, calm and industrious existence is universal. They will guard these values and they will defend them. This is my deepest conviction. This is also my order.

Soldiers, I address you at an extraordinary moment. As one of you, called by the party and by the decision of the Sejm, I have been performing the function of premier of the People's Republic. That is why today I share with you, with our whole military family, with active servicemen and the reservists, my concern for the public good, for the cause of our country.

In implementing the PZPR program, in the efforts of the government, there is a great need for understanding by the community, for its trust and support. We want to reconstruct it, honestly and totally, then strengthen it unswervingly and improve it. We will do everything possible to overcome the crisis, to implement the reform, to improve the people's living standards. These are difficult tasks, but they are still feasible. Conditions for their fulfillment are, above all: peace, order and work. I believe that our nation's patriotism, its historical experiences and responsibility will rise to meet this supreme need.

Citizen officers, esteemed audience, I cordially congratulate all second lieutenants who graduated this year on their having become officers. Discharge with honor and high culture the duties of our profession. Be disciplined and exacting and just. Preserving good traditions, boldly search for new, better solutions. Be tireless while serving socialist Poland.

I thank the command, soldiers' cadre and civilian employees of the Higher Officer School of the air defense troops, as well as those of all remaining educational establishments and military units, for their good and fruitful work. I thank Koszalin municipality, institutions and organizations that cooperate with the school, and I thank the public for their interest in the affairs of the school and for their sympathy. I greet veterans who are present at today's ceremony, and also those who join us in spirit, combatants of the liberation war. Their combat deeds were and remain a grand educational example and model for young generations of officers. I convey sincere appreciation for those employed on the educational front--teachers--for it is they who shape civic stances, encouraging some pupils to choose the profession of officer. I join in the joy of the newly promoted officers' next-of-kin. Our gratitude and our respect go to parents who inculcate these characteristics and values in young officers.

Young comrades-in-arms, this is the last appeal which you attend all together. Remember it always. Let it be a good beginning to your professional soldierly service. With this thought I wish you, my dear ones, all best wishes.

PAP REVIEWS JARUZELSKI'S 200-DAY PREMIERSHIP

LD302224 Warsaw PAP in English 1720 GMT 30 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 30 Aug (PAP)--General Jaruzelski's government in Poland is 200 days old. The situation of his government is unusual because, unlike any other prime minister in Europe, he has to work in conditions not only of constant social uneasiness, affected by the impact of immensely important external factors, a crisis-ridden economy, and, last but not least, an ossified administrative structure which needs to be changed.

Little could have been achieved by the first personnel decisions in forming the new cabinet, followed by more changes at the voivodship level, because it only allowed for drawing an outline of the desirable modifications in the alignment of forces and responsibilities. Also the Extraordinary PUWP Congress last July, which ploughed through the entire upper crust of the party establishment, could not automatically [as received] shake the foundations of the administration and the economic bureaucracy, a task which it was not expected to accomplish after all, nor could it have healed the economy and filled the market with goods.

What it did achieve though was to improve Poland's image abroad, but was not able to prevent more social disturbances constantly fomented by political and economic demands of Solidarity.

Viewed against this background, the general's less than 7 months in office as prime minister must be regarded as exceptionally active.

The personnel decisions were motivated by the need to compose a government capable of carrying out a new policy, but were also the result of changes in the government's very organizational structure, considered by many not radical enough, which did away with 10 ministers. Among other things, the Council of Ministers' Economic Committee was formed, a council of economic experts was appointed and two new institutions--the central Anti-Crisis Task Team and the special Commission for Fighting Speculation have come into being. Other new bodies have been formed, including the Council of Ministers' Committee for Cooperation with Trade Union Movement, headed by Vice-Premier Rakowski, and the State Food Economy Council. Although, the personnel changes affected 20 government posts and most voivodship positions in the regions.

The introduction of ration coupons for goods was a setback for General Jaruzelski's government, but he succeeded in starting a process of determined moves designed genuinely to transform the economic structure. About 50 large and 800 smaller investment projects which entailed expenditure exceeding the state's present means have been stopped and a gradual process has begun of transferring financial and material means as well as personnel from industries not indispensable for the market and from the administration to such sectors as mining, agriculture, small businesses and services.

The government has also settled a number of important social problems although by so doing it brought upon [words indistinct] difficulties. The list of such undertakings includes free Saturdays, higher pensions for farmers, the announced increase in the autumn of certain benefits for pensioners, earlier retirement for some groups of employees, and passport facilitations. Apart from that, numerous apartments and buildings used by offices and institutions have been vacated and allocated for housing purposes.

Another feature of the government's activity have been dozens of negotiating sessions, often very dramatic, held with trade unions, meetings with the press, scientists, the new primate of Poland, personnel of mines and factories, Warsaw inhabitants, ambassadors accredited in Poland, voivodas, leaderships of political parties, and participation in the CMEA summit in Sofia.

Although preoccupied with so many problems, General Jaruzelski's government has not for a moment neglected its active performance in the international forum. The government's policy includes active efforts toward disarmament, against the neutron bomb, and supports many important initiatives of international importance, including those concerning the third world, in which Poland's involvement has been traditionally great. Poland's activeness is prominent in the United Nations forum and is expressed in bilateral contacts at government level. The recent such example have been visits paid by Poland's Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek to Bonn and Paris.

Over the last few weeks Poland's economic situation has further worsened and grew more complicated. At the same time, symptoms of intensified, often unconventional and more determined steps taken by the Jaruzelski government became evident. But its hands are still tied with bureaucratic inertia and the unextinguished hotbed of social disturbances.

KACALA DISCUSSES CROP, ANIMAL PRODUCTION RESULTS

LD301258 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 30 Aug 81

[Summary] Reporter Anna Andrzejewska is speaking with Andrzej Kacala, deputy minister of agriculture and food economy.

This year's crop is better than last years. As far as some produce is concerned the crop is good or even very good and in the essential fields such as cereals or potatoes the crop is average or slightly above average. It is anticipated that the potato crop will amount to 45 million or perhaps 46 million tons--that is, it will fully cover needs.

The cereal crop is more than 2 million tons higher than last year. This, however, does not mean that we will not have to import cereals, since we have to import certain kinds of cereals regardless of the magnitude of our own production. I am speaking here about those varieties which improve the quality of bread or pasta in particular--such as for instance so-called hard wheat.

As far as fruit and vegetables are concerned, in some regions of the country, the crop is good, or very good of red beet, onions and cabbage of various kinds. On the other hand, it is not a good year for fruit. An average apple crop is anticipated and a very bad crop of [word indistinct] and plums. This is caused by a period of frost late last spring.

Although it is a bit too early to be quite certain, a good crop of sugar beetroot is anticipated and it would even be a record one. But the sugar beet harvest is not completed yet and weather forecasts for it are not encouraging. One thing is certain--sugar content in beetroot is higher than average. This should result in much higher sugar production than last years. It is anticipated that sugar production will amount to between 1.5 million and 1.6 million tons.

As far as animals for slaughter are concerned, the recent census shows a decrease by more than 2 million in the number of pigs, and, what is even worse, a reduction in this age and weight group which will define market supply in the coming period. There are about 1.8 million fewer porkers. We will be approaching the 1980 level only in the second half of the next year.

ECONOMIC REFORM STEPS TAKEN; PROGRESS DISCUSSED

'Task Groups' Decree 1 Sept

LD310922 Warsaw PAP in English 0805 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 30 Aug (PAP)--In a decree which becomes effective on September 1st, the premier commits the ministers, voivodas, presidents of towns and enterprise directors to set up before September 15th ministerial, voivodship and enterprise task groups in charge of the economic reform. Ministerial task groups are to work our proposals concerning the new organizational structure of ministeries and specify the range and methods of their activity in the conditions of the economic reform. They are also to prepare draft legal acts connected with the economic reform.

Task groups at the enterprise level are to carry out analyses of the influence of the production structure and level on the financial performance in the conditions of new economic solutions and supply prices, [and to] elaborate draft changes of organizational structures within the enterprise and of the employment level and structure in the light of anticipated production and supply of raw materials and components. They are also to perform analyses of relations with the suppliers and customers and work out drafts changes in this respect as well as draft motivation systems feasible within the enterprise and corresponding to the new principles of creating and dividing the enterprise funds. The results of the enterprise task groups' work should be presented for consultation with the crews.

Before September 15th, the reform task groups are to review the present regulations and present motions demanding regulations that could be an obstacle to effective activity in the conditions of the reform or hamper its implementation to be cancelled or modified.

Finance Minister's Comments

PM280805 Paris LE FIGARO in French 24 Aug 81 pp 1, 3

[Serge Chauvel-Leroux undated report of interview with Polish Finance Minister Marian Krzak: "How To Rescue the Polish Economy"]

[Text] During a meeting of Poland's international creditors in Paris last Thursday, representatives of the Warsaw Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade submitted new proposals with respect to the problem of their country's debt. In addition to their strictly financial aspect, these proposals included the latest report on reforms planned with a view to getting the economy of that country, which has been going through a crisis, on its feet again.

The creditor governments will express their view on these proposals in Paris on 9 September in the presence of a representative of the IMF which, according to Warsaw Finance Minister Marian Krzak, Poland would like to rejoin.

Warsaw--Maybe these proposals will begin to look credible--one does not dare to say "realistic"--once the Polish Communist Party plenum scheduled for the end of August is over, the congress of and elections to the Solidarity trade union are concluded and the commission which has been preparing two fundamental draft laws on self-government and trade unions to be submitted to the Sejm also concludes its work.

The guidelines of the liberalization plan, which have already been revised a thousand times by the PZPR Politburo, will be 8 months old by then; and yet, at a time when chaos is no longer at the city gates but in the street, everybody continues to enlarge on the subject--a socialist and, above, all Polish version of the controversy over the sex of angels.

However, one man has staked everything on rapidly getting the reforms under way. He is 51-year old Finance Minister Marian Krzak. This is how he explained to LE FIGARO the present situation:

Boosting agriculture is a prerequisite for economic renewal. Now, according to Marian Krzak, in contrast with 1980 the grain harvest has reached an excellent level this year. The same applies to sugar beet--sugar production in 1981 will be such that it may become possible to export some sugar (whereas after the 1980 harvest it was necessary to import sugar and impose restrictions).

The adoption of a document 15 days ago has now made it theoretically possible to grant loans to individual farmers wishing to purchase equipment and land, and the pursuit of profit will no longer be considered an offense.

In order to make the pill easier to swallow in the East, some Russian and Polish soldiers have been shown on televisions fraternally harvesting crops on state farms (which occupy less than 20 percent of the cultivated area). According to the finance minister, by 1984 grain production should reach a higher level than before the crisis. Livestock raising will take an additional year to recover (some 850,000 cattle have apparently been slaughtered in the past year because of lack of fodder).

Appeal for stopgap credits: Marian Krzak believes that Polish Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek's visit represents the very model of what his country would like to secure from its various creditors. In contrast, West Germany has continued to demand 15-percent cash deposits with respect to the purchase of essential goods (seed for sowing, for instance), which Poland is generally unable to pay. As a result, a brand-new ship has recently been launched without a propeller, for want of the necessary rivets which are produced abroad and of the foreign exchange needed to purchase them....

Many profitable enterprises have been closed down for similar reasons (it has been estimated that during the first half of 1982 nearly one-third of Polish industrial enterprises will be thus affected).

The truth about domestic prices: Support for guaranteed prices amount to 40 percent of the state budget. A 300-percent increase in the price of bread planned for next week is the first example of a policy "of truth." "At present," Marian Krzak stated, "the price of bread is Z6 per kilogram whereas we pay the peasants Z9 for a corresponding amount of flour, and that sum must be doubled if the distribution costs are taken into account." This means that a 150-percent subsidy is paid. Milk is sold at Z2.80 per liter, whereas the peasants are paid Z15 per liter, a sum which must also be doubled because of distribution costs. Average food subsidies exceed by 200 percent the prices charged. As far as the budget is concerned, it is fortunate that stores are empty!

Associations for promotion of employment in industry and business? A dream!--Compensation promised is tantamount to charity: Z150 per month, and even then there are many exceptions.

Market economy: The finance minister suddenly said in English, "Well, yes: This will be one of our major principles!" "What we also want is to apply the principles of world competition to our own economy." Production units themselves will determine their prices after taking into account their productivity, the total amount of wages paid (there is no minimum wage in Poland), the markets which they will be able to secure, the quality of their goods, and the technology involved in their production.

Obviously, everybody's attitude to work will have to change, since otherwise enterprises in the red will all go bankrupt. For instance, cement plants will have to close their gates very soon because they consume too much energy. "Obviously, the form will tend to reduce the number of jobs," Marian Krzak admits. Provisional aid will ensure to some extent that those who have to accept less well paid jobs do not suffer financially. But the very concept of our association for promotion of employment in industry and business seems a philanthropist's dream.

The heads of 70 major enterprises have been instructed to cream off the "most profitable" of their activities and "trim down" the others.

Deficits: Since "you either are or are not a socialist," Marian Krzak said, suddenly becoming sententious, the state will certainly retain control over essential activities--transportation, shipbuilding and steel works. But in the main it will abide by the principles of sound management--steel production will be reduced (it now uses four times more energy per ton than is used in Japan). Hence perhaps the trial of strength which is quietly building up at Huta Katowice steel works, a Polish version of our old "Lorraine with the heart of steel...."

Self-government: "We also believe that it is an important objective," M. Krzak stated, before adding quietly: "But without plowing back profits, enterprises could not become really independent as the workers would like them to be, could they? The problem is that in Poland at least 70 percent of enterprises showing big deficits are in a kind of red which is no longer a revolutionary red but the red of debit balances." When those self-governing people go to banks to ask for credit they will perhaps be, in any case, asked to show better figures.... Surprisingly they have not yet even realized where all this will lead, but they will learn the facts of life. "They also want to appoint their managers, do they not? They will also see what this means."

Revision of trade terms within CEMA: "We should ensure that our prices are closer to world prices while pondering the uncertainties of the world market," Marian Krzak told us. "We should move toward a certain currency convertibility and formulate a policy on interest rates."

To Die...Cured

There are views, Krzak asserted, which Poland and Hungary are now seeking to implement and which are not opposed by the USSR. The purpose of this is to ensure that the terms of trade exchanges among Eastern countries are not unfavorable to them compared with those governing their trade with the West.

Seeking a way out of the crisis: According to Marian Krzak, this would involve the conclusion with several debtor [as published] countries of agreements similar to those recently signed by Mr Czyrek in Paris and their extension for 2 years. The debt itself is to continue to increase for the next 6 years and, as we know, according to some especially pessimistic forecasts originating in the West, will reach the amount of $47.5 million [as published] by 1986. According to the optimistic M. Krzak, however, the Polish debt does not amount to more than $23-24 billion, whereas the figure of $28 billion has generally been mentioned. In 5 years' time, the Polish national income should reach the 1979 level. The reform should be completely implemented by 1 January 1982.

This is what the Polish plan is like. However, the enormous deadweight of a well-established bureaucracy has perhaps been too easily overlooked. Even though the party leader may deem changes necessary, lesser officials, who have in any case not been especially well trained to understand, can be relied on to show a complete lack of understanding.

As for Solidarity, whose messianic aspect has prevailed, it has also rather neglected its economic education. And, in any case, this medicine may well be for the population one of those that enable patients to...die cured--drastic reductions in heating announced for the coming winter, a malnutrition rate which has already affected 20 percent of the Polish people and a health system on its last legs can inspire with optimism only those who are waiting for the hour to strike. To do what? They themselves probably have no clue.

Government Presidium Actions

LD282102 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] According to a government press spokesman, a Government Presidium session was held on 28 August. The strike threat to radio and television and subsequent conclusions have been examined.

The Government Presidium heard reports concerning the progress of public meetings on the issue of raising the retail prices of bakery produce and flour byproducts. The session concluded that a significant majority of citizens recognized the urgent necessity of introducing higher prices on these products. Demands noting that increased outlays connected with purchases of cakes and meals at canteens and catering establishments should be taken into consideration when fixing the amount of compensation have been deemed correct.

The Government Presidium has issued instructions that these demands should be taken into consideration. The proceedings stressed that the baking industry should spare no effort to raise the quality of its produce in accordance with public expectations.

Regarding the (?third) point on the agenda, the Government Presidium familiarized itself with the state of work in the Sejm on bills on state enterprises and on self-government for the workforce of the state enterprise. The chairman of the Council of Ministers informed the Government Presidium about his own instructions concerning preparations for the implementation of economic reforms. Intensive actions on this matter are underway in the government. Legislative work connected with basic legal acts making it possible to implement the reform is underway. Reconstruction of the organizational structure of the central management level has begun. Changes of supply prices are being prepared. Systemic solutions pertaining to the functioning of the economy are being made more concrete.

It is the intention of the instruction that has been issued to step up preparations to implement the reform in all branches of the administration and economy. With this aim in mind, ministers, voivodas and directors of enterprises will, by 15 September this year, set up teams whose task it will be to examine thoroughly the production potential of enterprises and to outline the best prospects for their development.

Preparation of proposals to waive or change legal regulations when they make it more difficult to introduce effective economic activity or are incompatible with the precepts of the reform will constitute an important task. Results of work done by the teams will be presented to workforces.

Subsequently the Government Presidium examined information about employment of those who finished schools above the primary level. It is thought that some 440,000 graduates of higher educational establishments, secondary vocational schools and comprehensive schools and of basic vocational schools will try to find employment this year.

In the meantime, socialized workplaces have made it known that they need some 300,000 people. Taking into consideration the fact that some graduates will find employment in the handicrafts industry and on farms, it is being calculated that currently some 90,000 graduates will find themselves without work.

In this situation the Government Presidium decided to make it incumbent on ministers and voivodas to use all possibilities to employ a maximum number of graduates, especially in the fields in which the wages fund has been increased for the purpose of additional employment. By 15 September, control checks into employment in the economy, institutions and state administrations should be completed. Correctness of appointments to posts must be checked into, above all, from the viewpoint of whether those appointed fulfill qualification requirements and are suited for their jobs. The issue of employing people with other sources of income must also be looked into. Post-secondary school courses lasting a year and providing training for professions needed in a given locality will be organized for vocational school students unable to find work in their field and for secondary-school leavers. Annual post-graduate studies leading to employment in the foodstuffs industry, transportation and retailing will also be organized for graduates of higher educational establishments to whom it is impossible to give appropriate employment offers.

It has also been decided to grant child-rearing benefits to women students who finished their last year of studies and to graduate women who are unable to commence employmen because of advanced pregnancy or because they take care of a small child.

A draft Council of Ministers decision concerning special ("social") entitlements for mining workers employed underground has been preliminarily examined. In accordance with the Jastrzebie agreement, the draft decision proposes to make it possible for miners employed underground to retire earlier and to expand considerably other social benefits.

The Government Presidium has made it incumbent on the minister of labor, wages and social affairs to quickly outline the draft document setting out changes affecting retirement pay for miners and their families and a final draft decision by the Council of Ministers as an executive act so that they can be forwarded to the Sejm as quickly as possible.

The Government Presidium discussed the state of negotiations between Poland's representatives and representatives of private Western banks concerning the refinancing of debts incurred in 1981 to those banks.

The Government Presidium accepted the position of the Polish delegation.

FOOD ECONOMY COUNCIL DISCUSSES 5-YEAR PROGRAM

LD270842 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Text] Under the chairmanship of Deputy Premier Roman Malinowski, a successive plenary session of the Council for Food Economy is being held in Warsaw. The council is discussing the draft program for the development of agriculture and food economy in the coming 5-year period. Also under discussion is the schedule for the implementation of the resolutions of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress relating to these important areas.

CONFERENCE DISCUSSES POWER INDUSTRY PROSPECTS

LD290342 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] The situation in the country's power industry and the preparation of the industry for the autumn-winter peak consumption period were discussed at a working conference of the leadership of the Ministry of Mining and Power Industry with the directors of power industry districts and large powerplants. It was stated, among other things, that work to ensure adequate supplies of fuels will be of great importance to the functioning of powerplants during this period. Priority in developing stocks of coal is given to those powerplants situated far away from Silesia. Repairs are being carried out with delays, partly due to the slower pace of the work of repair brigades and to the lack of certain spare parts. These delays will cause power shortages particularly in September, October and November when the deficit will amount to about 2,000 mw.

GOVERNMENT COMMISSION DISCUSSES SPECULATION CRIMES

LD270834 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Text] A special subcommission has been discussing the government draft project on combating speculation. It comprises members of the Sejm Commission for Internal Affairs and the Administration of Justice and the Sejm Commission for Legislative Work. Corrections resulting from the discussions were recently introduced into the draft [word indistinct] at a joint session of the two commissions. Among other things, the need to put a time limit on the law was ascertained, and it was proposed that it be valid until the end of 1982. Stating its support for the introduction of accelerated court proceedings when dealing with crimes of speculation, the subcommission hinted at the possible introduction of obligatory legal defense. Also considered was the division of jurisdiction between courts and collegia [tribunals] concerning crimes of speculation. The work of the subcommissions is to be continued.

GOVERNMENT, EPISCOPATE COMMISSION MEETS IN WARSAW

LD271730 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Excerpts] A joint commission of the representatives of the government and the episcopate met today in Warsaw. During the discussion on the situation in the country, reference was made to the homily of the primate of Poland, Archbishop Jozef Glemp, which he delivered at Jasna Gora in Czestochowa on 26 August. The progress of working teams set up by the joint commission was discussed as well as questions of publishing and forms of pastoral work for some groups of the population. It was stated that progress has been made in solving these questions and guidelines were passed for conducting further work and talks. The next session of the joint commission of the government and the episcopate has been announced for the beginning of October.

WEEKLIES DISCUSS PROBLEM OF LABOR EMIGRATION

LD290216 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Aug (PAP)--This year the problem of labor emigration has become more acute in Poland. The Warsaw weeklies POLITYKA and KULTURA discuss this topic in their latest issues.

POLITYKA publicist Marek Kukuryk writes that 150,000 Poles have traveled or will travel to the FRG, Sweden, Austria and Australia, most of them to take up illegal employment. In order to maintain the good name of the Polish People's Republic and to protect the interests of the state treasury and the national economy, the author stresses, the phenomenon of labor emigration should be placed on a regular legal basis and the veil of shameful silence removed from it.

In the opinion of POLITYKA's publicist, two points should serve as the basis for consideration of labor emigration. Poles are leaving to work and it is immoral and uneconomic to maintain the illegality of these departures. In coming years the number of jobs will not be sufficient for all the country's citizens. These two facts, according to the author, should lead to the adoption of a decision to recognize labor emigration and take measures to provide those who leave with the appropriate working conditions and a model of temporary emigration, with the possibility of returning to the homeland after a few years.

KULTURA publicist Janusz Jankowiak draws attention to the proposals made by trade unions on the subject of labor emigration. The first is to legalize seasonal emigration. This is the main field of interest of the trade unions. The matter appears to be a simple one, since virtually all European capitalist countries and the United States turn a blind eye to 2-3 month illegal work by Polish citizens, mostly students and young scientific workers. This would merely require recognition by them of the status of the foreign seasonal worker and should not give rise to particular difficulties.

The second is to legalize this type of sojourn abroad for 2-3 year periods. It is precisely on this point that the interest of some trade unions is centered. In the author's opinion there is a possibility, on the one hand, of substantially easing tension on the Polish labor market and, on the other hand, of transferring to Polish soil the experience acquired by thousands of Poles during their stays abroad.

JARUZELSKI MEETS WITH SCIENCE, EDUCATION LEADERS

LD291023 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0930 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Text] Premier Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski has begun a meeting in the Council of Ministers office with representatives of Polish science and education. The deliberations concern national educational problems at the beginning of the new school year. Minister of Education and Training Boleslaw Faron is attending the meeting.

PAP ON DESECRATION OF SOVIET SOLDIERS' MEMORIALS

LD310920 Warsaw PAP in English 0800 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 30 Aug (PAP)--According to an information released by the government press spokesman, 67 cases of despoiling memorials to Soviet soldiers who died during the liberation of Poland were committed in Poland since the beginning of this year. These shameful acts were particularly numerous in June and July when 40 of them took place.

Twenty-four persons guilty of committing those acts, politically provoking and disgusting from a human point of view, have been caught and arrested.

All of those barbarian acts have been committed by young people. None of them is more than 25 years old and 11 are school students. One of the persons has already been tried and sentenced.

There are 600,000 Soviet graves in Poland, since that many Soviet soldiers have fallen in the fight for Poland's liberation. The Polish society surrounds these sites with respect and care. The shameful acts committed by young drunk people are unfortunately the effect of anti-Soviet political propaganda, carried out in various bulletins and leaflets. Such is the effect of various exhibitions and festivals the programmes of which undermine Polish-Soviet friendship and provoke aggression against the Soviet Union.

NEED TO STOP CONFRONTATION IN MEDIA EMPHASIZED

LD281912 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] A conference of secretaries in charge of ideological matters of voivodship committees has been held at the party's Central Committee. It was devoted to analyzing the situation in the country and the experiences of political struggle over the recent period. Stefan Olszowski, Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee, was the chairman.

Leslaw Tokarski, head of the Central Committee Press, Radio and Television Department delivered a report at the start of the conference which was devoted to conclusions arising from the progress of the so-called work-free days. It was against this backdrop that he examined the tasks for party propaganda.

Subsequently, Valery Namiotkiewicz, head of the Ideoeducational Work Department, delivered a report concerning the current problems of the party's ideological work in light of the ninth congress resolutions. Among other things, he outlined the main program directions and organizational assumptions of party training, as well as problems of improving the functioning of the intraparty information system.

It was emphasized during the discussion that the ideological front has the particularly important task of popularizing the ninth congress' assessments and decisions. It also has the task of covering more deeply and popularizing the fundamentals of the economic reform and the program for overcoming the crisis and stabilizing the economy. Much attention was devoted to the role of mass media and propaganda media, emphasizing the necessity of giving a decisive rebuff to attempts by extremist forces to transform mass media into an arena of confrontation.

Stefan Olszowski emphasized the great tasks of the ideological front in gaining public support for the party's program and policies and for the struggle against counter-revolutionary dangers.

MILEWSKI CHAIRS LAW, ORDER COMMITTEE MEETING 27 AUGUST

LD281118 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] Miroslaw Milewski, Politburo member and PZPR Central Committee secretary, chaired a meeting of the PZPR Central Committee Law and Order Committee yesterday. A plan of work until the end of the year was adopted. The committee also heard reports on the nation's state of security and public order by Czeslaw Kiszczak, minister of internal affairs; Lucjan Czubinski, general public prosecutor; and Tadeusz Skora, vice minister of justice. The Central Committee also acquainted itself with the activities of investigating and controlling organs in crime prevention and ensuring respect for the laws in force.

AGREEMENTS WITH U.S. ON CREDIT REPAYMENTS REPORTED

LD271744 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Text] An agreement has been signed in Warsaw between Poland and the United States concerning the credit obligations of our country, embraced by the guarantees of the state institutions and due for payment this year. According to this agreement, the deadlines for repayment of 90 percent of the obligations have been postponed to the 1986-89 period. This is the 13th agreement of this kind entered into by Poland with its creditor states, in accordance with the multilateral protocol signed by these countries in Paris on 27 April 1981.

The postponement of the repayment date constitutes a significant relief to our balance of payments.

The agreement was signed by First Deputy Minister of Finance Withold Bien and U.S. Ambassador in Poland Francis Meehan.

PAP REPORTS SALE OF CORN AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH U.S.

LD290228 Warsaw PAP in English 2011 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Aug (PAP)--The Polish and the U.S. Governments signed an agreement on the sale of 350,000 tons of American maize worth 47.6 million dollars to Poland at the Ministry of Foreign Trade here today.

The maize will be delivered to Poland this year under a 10-year credit whose repayment will start in 1985.

The U.S. ensures financing of the purchase of maize under the PL-480 U.S. law on the development of trade in agricultural produce and assistance.

On the Polish side, the agreement was signed by Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Antoni Karas and on the U.S. side by the U.S. ambassador to Poland, Francis Meehan.

GOVERNMENT CONDEMNS SOUTH AFRICAN INCURSION

LD282115 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] In connection with the aggression by the South African Republic against Angola, the Polish press agency has received a statement from the press spokesman of the Polish Government which says that one cannot understand this military adventure other than as an attempt to dangerously aggravate the situation in the southern part of the African Continent and a serious danger for international peace.

Poland firmly condemns the armed aggression by the racist South African regime against Angola, demands an immediate end to this aggression, an unconditional withdrawal of the South African troops from Angola, and compensation for damage.

BRIEFS

PRODUCTION CUTBACKS--As a result of a decision by the minister of construction and construction materials industry, in the next few days production will be halted on 11 housing materials factories and will be limited in 8 other plants. The main cause of this drastic decision is the critical situation, primarily in the supply of coal. Many cement factories are threatened with greater cutbacks in production than have occurred so far. The supplies of coal in the coming months will not even amount to half of what the cement factories received in May and June of the current year. [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 28 Aug 81 LD]

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS RCP MEETING ON AGRICULTURE

Production, Goals Discussed

AU291335 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, chaired a working meeting with basic party and agricultural cadres; first secretaries and secretaries in charge of agricultural issues of county party committees; party organizers in agroindustrial councils; managers of county agricultural directorates; managers of state agricultural enterprises, agricultural mechanization companies and horticultural companies; managers of state agricultural units and agricultural machanization stations, and chairmen of cooperative agricultural units. The meeting, held between 27 and 28 August at the party Central Committee headquarters, was attended by Comrades Ilie Verdet, Iosif Banc, Emil Bobu, Virgil Cazacu, Ion Coman, Constantin Dascalescu, Ludovic Fazekas, Dumitru Popescu, Petru Enache and Ilie Radulescu. Section chiefs and deputy chiefs at the RCP Central Committee, party activists, leading cadres in ministries and other central institutions, representatives of mass and public organizations and chief editors of the central press also participated in the meeting.

The meeting discussed the activity carried out to implement this year's agricultural production plan, the results attained thus far and the measures required to commendably carry out the autumn agricultural campaign and to properly prepare for next year's production. The proceedings took place in a plenum and in sections. The following comrades addressed the plenary proceedings: Ion Carachiu, Ion Albuletu, Vasile Barbulescu, Teodor Roman, Ion Vlad, Vasile Musat, Petre Venica, Gheorghe Vlaj, Ferdinand Nagy, Haralambie Alexa, Iosif Szasz, Pavel Aron, Alexandrina Gainuse, Mihai Marina, Ion Stoian, Miu Dobrescu, Angelo Miculescu and Emil Bobu. Some 37 comrades took the floor in the sections.

The speakers stressed that this meeting, which was organized at Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's initiative and which discussed key issues concerning agricultural development, is a telling proof of the cares shown by the party leadership and the secretary general for developing this important branch of the national economy and implementing the new agricultural revolution in Romania, a priority task established by the 12th RCP Congress. During the meeting, the speakers reported on results attained in various counties in implementing plan provisions and highlighted the good results scored by a number of units, which, in spite of the complex weather conditions this year, have attained higher production. A number of state and cooperative agricultural units have attained 5-6 tons of wheat per hectare and large barley productions, and all conditions exist for over 10 tons of corn grain per hectare. These results reflect the earnest activities carried out to implement guidelines set by the party secretary general at the working meeting on agricultural issues last January in Brasov, to fulfill the state plan for vegetable and livestock production and for deliveries to the state stock, to fully and efficiently utilize the land stock, the technical-material base and manpower, to properly apply technology and to improve organization and discipline in agriculture. All this also shows that there are opportunities to attain greater production in all agricultural fields, that our agriculture has great potential and that it can work more efficiently and at the level of current possibilities and requirements.

Due to achievements attained in agriculture, we can ensure proper supplies to the people and even increase the consumption of certain basic products. During the discussions, various speakers also pointed out a number of shortcomings and deficiencies and the fact that certain counties and agricultural units failed to fulfill the overall production plan or the plan provisions for certain cultures. They stressed that this was due to shortcomings in the work style, to superficiality and lack of discipline in the respective agricultural units and to inappropriate control and guidance.

The meeting discussed the causes of certain negative states of affairs manifest this year in agriculture concerning the utilization of the land stock and the technical-material base; the increase in the land's productive potential; the application of technology and agrotechnical norms; the preparation and utilization of the soil; ensuring the quality of seeds and density of plants, and the timely and optimal conclusion of sowing, harvesting and other agricultural activities.

During the meeting, representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry replied to criticisms and problems raised by various speakers. The meeting clearly defined further steps to be taken to generally introduce the experience of front-ranking units so that all units can reach their level and attain better production and that the autumn agricultural campaign can be successfully concluded and next year's harvest properly prepared.

The meeting established measures for each field of activity and each agricultural sector and branch, so as to resolve all problems rapidly and efficiently, commendably fulfill planned productions, ensure proper supplies to the people and the necessary raw materials required by the food and light industry and other branches of the national economy, and to guarantee deliveries for exports.

The meeting expressed the determination of the party-state aktiv and all working people in agriculture, workers, cooperative peasants, experts, researchers and all villagers to tirelessly work in a revolutionary spirit to implement the tasks set by the 12th congress and the agricultural revolution in Romania--a key aspect of the program to build the comprehensively developed socialist society and an essential element of Romania's transition from the stage of a developing country to that of an average developed socialist country--and to ensure a new quality of work and life in all fields.

In conclusion, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, delivered a speech which will be published later.

Ceausescu Addresses Meeting

AU291940 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1733 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Report on speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at the RCP Central Committee meeting on agriculture, on 28 August in Bucharest]

[Text] Bucharest, 29 Aug (AGERPRES)--Taking the floor at the end of the working meeting on agriculture held at the headquarters of the CC of the RCP over August 27-28, 1981, which analyzed at large the course of farm operations, the results scored this year and the measures to be taken for carrying out autumn farm operations in best conditions, and for adequately preparing the 1982 harvest, Nicolae Ceausescu highlighted that sustained activity was carried on in all counties for the implementation of the Twelfth RCP Congress resolutions, for the fulfillment of the tasks stipulated for the first year of the 1981-85 quinquennium. On this basis, the productions obtained so far as well as the evaluation of autumn crops allow of the assessment that farm output as a whole is satisfactory and even good in some counties and with some crops. This provides for appropriate conditions for a good supply to the population in conformity with the plan both in 1981 and in 1982, until the next harvest.

As a matter of fact, the plan provisions concerning the supply of the population with agroindustrial products were, generally speaking, fulfilled for the first seven months of this year and even significant consumption increases were registered with some products as compared to 1980. As a whole, this year, the plan provisions for meat and meat preparations are to be implemented with a deficit of about 12 thousand tons from the state stock, which can be retrieved in the next four months since there is every condition for it. Increases of 15 percent are registered with fish, sugar and sugar preparations, of 8 percent with oil, of over 11 percent with margerine as compared to 1980.

Deficits are recorded with milk products since the production and state stock were not as envisaged. Growths were registered with sale of eggs--19 percent, of early potatoes--almost 40 percent, of vegetables--20 percent, greenhouse vegetables--25 percent. A 5 percent increase was scored with fruit. A good supply was ensured with bread--an 8.3 percent increase as to last year--and with flour paste ware which scored significant growth. The planned vegetable and fruit crops provide conditions for a good supply in autumn, for ensuring the proper reserves.

Nevertheless, we must say that the yields obtained in agriculture this year are not satisfactory. It is true that weather conditions were quite complex: a cold spring, particularly in May, which retarded vegetation, and a long period of drought in summer. Undoubtedly, these unfavorable conditions had a certain negative influence on harvest. But, even in these conditions, a series of state and cooperative units have obtained a 5-6,000 kg/hectare wheat crops, big output with barley and a 10,000 kg/hectare maize harvest is expected to be obtained. An important number of counties registered harvests superior to plan provisions. Unfortunately, there are also counties and farm units which obtained crops inferior to plan provisions.

Noting that this year's experience, too, proves that the Romanian agriculture has everything necessary for obtaining stable and sure crops even in complicated weather conditions, Nicolae Ceausescu pointed to the necessity of generalizing good experience in all counties and farm units, of applying the scientific norms and knowledge to farm operations.

Over this five-year period we have everything necessary to implement the twelfth congress resolutions regarding the development of agriculture--the speaker further said showing that it is possible not only to obtain but also to exceed the productions stipulated by the five-year plan. He also drew attention to the fact that all the questions concerning the mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture should be rapidly and completely solved, using to the best the existing mechanization means as well as the fertilizers and the other chemical products rationally and with maximum results.

After referring to the way in which tasks are carried out in point of ensuring the seeds and seedlings, to the situation of zootechny this year, which proves strongly that the programme for the development of zootechny and for ensuring the fodder base needed in view of increasing the animal production must be implemented more firmly, to the need of performing and [word indistinct] the land amelioration and drainage operations and to the need of ensuring optimum density for all plants, Nicolae Ceausescu dwelt upon the problems farmers are faced with in this fall's campaign, asking that over the next farming year the experience gained by certain counties in fighting drought be generalized.

An outstanding conclusion, the speaker showed, is that failure to implement the agricultural plan with cereals and other cultures is first of all a result of shortcomings in the organization and performance of operations, of failure to observe the rules and demands of a modern agriculture. Of course the main responsibility falls on the counties, yet important responsibility is also incumbent on the Ministry of Agriculture, on the Agricultural Academy, on the education institutes. He asked each county to make a thorough analysis of the work done, of each unit's activity, to take organizational measures for strengthening the management of the agricultural units, for replacing the people who proved inadequate. We must judge people not by talk and papers but by the productions they turned out--and let us appoint impassioned, skilled people who are resolved to ensure the implementation of the agricultural development programmes.

No county should yield productions smaller than 3,000 kg of wheat per hectare. The south-western and eastern counties--and there are about 15 counties--must obtain productions of 4,000-5,000 kg of wheat per hectare. The second-category counties must turn out productions of at least 3,500 kg per hectare and about 12-15 third-category counties must obtain at least 3,000 kg/hectare productions.

With the rainfalls we usually have, by choosing the soil properly, performing all operations well, observing the appropriate density these products can be obtained easily, the speaker said.

We must talk seriously with all the executives of the farm units, of the county farm bodies and, of course, with those working in research, education, in the ministry and ask them if they think they are able to make agriculture properly. Who considers that is not able must say so and leave another do it. We must put an end to formal self-criticism. In farm production criticism and self-criticism mean a justification of inactivity, but what we need are cereals, vegetables, fruit, grapes, milk, meat.

The fact that the crops ensure the supply of the population cannot satisfy us. The speaker went on reminding that there were other pledges as well, those for industry, for export. We have ensured the supply of the population by no longer exporting and, as far as the supply with sugar was concerned, by even importing in order to ensure the set consumptions. Therefore we cannot start only from the fact that we have enough to eat. Agriculture must provide raw materials for industry and certain availabilities for export since we import raw materials for almost all its sectors of activity, starting with the light industry.

Therefore, it must be able to pay at least for the imported materials it needs--oil, metal for its machinery and others. So far we could not even export the equivalent of the imports made directly for agriculture.

Presenting conclusions that can be drawn from the analysis of this year's activity in agriculture, Nicolae Ceausescu said that by rallying all the human forces and material factors, by organizing and managing the entire activity better, by liquidating shortcomings and drawbacks the tasks set in the field of agriculture can be fulfilled in good conditions. Let us do so as to make up for this year's unfulfillments, especially in zootechny, he said.

Next, the speaker referred to the concrete talks regarding the harvesting of the autumn crops and the preparation of the crops of the next agricultural year specifying that over 1 million hectares were to be sown with barley and 2.3 million hectares with wheat. Part of the next year's vegetables and fodder are to be sown this autumn as well. All the forces in agriculture must concentrate in this direction starting with the ministry, with those working in research and education, Nicolae Ceausescu stressed. He also insisted on the improvement of the activity in zootechny saying that although progress had been made in many counties in animal breeding, we must not content ourselves with the results scored so far.

As for agriculture the crop is assessed to be rather good, able to ensure the supply of the population and reserves for winter, Nicolae Ceausescu said mentioning that the productions obtained were still small.

Referring to the actions that must be taken for ensuring an intensive vegetable-growing all over the country, Nicolae Ceausescu requested that all counties undertake measures so as next year the areas meant for vegetable growing be integrally irrigated so that big vegetable crops should be obtained in any conditions.

The speaker said that conditions existed for fulfilling the provisions of of the five-year plan for viticulture and fruit-tree growing.

Drawing attention that nobody has the right to use arable land for any other purposes, not even for fruit-tree-growing, Nicolae Ceausescu announced that a committee would be set up for the administration of the land.

In another string of ideas the speaker requested that resolute action be taken for performing land amerlioration and drainage operations, according to the programmes set, great attention being paid to a better use of the irrigation systems, the small-type ones included.

In order to raise economic efficiency he recommended that the new economic mechanism, self-administration and self-management be firmly applied in all sectors, requesting that special programmes be elaborated in this respect for each unit.

Reminding that appropriate attention must be paid to cultivating all the existing lands in villages and towns so that no square meter should remain untilled, Nicolae Ceausescu said: we must allot land to enterprises, workers, farmers, peasants--I mean isolated, small plots--so that they till it and obtain corresponding crops. Likewise, we must pay special attention to animal breeding. Taking into account the measures regarding the better utilization of the hilly and mountainous areas for zootechny, animal breeding will have to develop powerfully in the population's individual farmsteads as well, those in towns included. Everywhere where conditions exist the citizens must breed animals.

In his speech Nicolae Ceausescu enlarged upon questions regarding the mechanization of work in all the sectors of agriculture, the reduction of the farm production costs and the making of the units profitable, the application of improved systems of incentives.

Referring to the realization of the state stock with farmfood produce, he specified that all measures must be taken in order to ensure the integral fulfillment of the provisions regarding the delivery of the farmfood produce to the state. We must increase the purchases from private persons, particularly with potatoes, fruit, animals and milk. In general we must have in mind the fact that individual farmsteads can and must hold a larger share in the supply with farmfood produce. But in order to have a certain supply we must include in the state stock the quantities we need.

Drawing attention that the realization of the state stock is one of the essential questions of the activity of the farm bodies, people's councils, county party committees, as it is decisive for a good supply of the population, he added: Everyone must understand that we cannot eat more than we produce. If we want to eat more then we must produce more. The programme we have elaborated, the conditions we have allow us to fully meet the population's requirements, to turn out the productions set. That is why everybody--in villages and towns--must pay attention and contribute to obtaining the farm production. Obviously, if with one produce or another the production is smaller in one year or in a certain period we must reduce the consumption with the respective produce and replace it with others. In general we are among the countries with a rather high consumption of vegetables--among the first ten countries, from the point of view of per capita calories we also rank among the first ten countries. Therefore, on a whole, we have a good supply. This year, in spite of all shortcomings, the crop ensures an appropriate autumn and winter supply. We have the obligation to take all measures in order to harvest, distribute and preserve it responsibly so that we can ensure a rhythmical and appropriate supply of the population--every month, week and day. We have all we need in this respect. We must also resolutely fight waste and the tendency of some citizens to stock farmfood produce. Everyone must understand that what we have at a certain moment must serve the proper supply of all citizens--this being in the spirit of the principles of our socialist society, of ethics and equity, of the revolutionary humanism of our system.

In the last part of his speech, Nicolae Ceausescu approached organizational questions of the state and cooperative farm units, insisting on the enhancement of the role and attributions of the local party and state bodies, on the improvement of the activity of the Ministry of Agriculture, of other management bodies in agriculture just as of some ministries and central state bodies. The Council of Ministries, as a central body managing the economic activity, should pay an appropriate attention to agriculture, Nicolae Ceausescu said mentioning that the same thing holds true for the bodies of the Central Committee, the Secretariat of the Central Committee, which directly guides everyday activity, for the standing bureau and the section on agriculture we have set up at the CC in order to ensure the more active and operative resolution of the problems arising in agriculture. All the party bodies and organizations must fulfill their tasks exercising a concrete, practical and operative guidance and control over the settlement of the complex questions of this important sector, the RCP general secretary pointed out.

KRAIGHER MEETS WITH SWAPO LEADER NUJOMA 29 AUG

LD291712 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1600 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Text] Belgrade, 29 Aug (TANJUG)--President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Sergej Kraigher received leader of the Namibian people's liberation movement (SWAPO) Sam Nujoma today. Their long and friendly meeting was attended also by Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec and SWAPO's representative in Yugoslavia Billy Mwaninganga.

During the meeting Nujoma spoke of the latest developments in the south of Africa caused by the aggressive acts of the Republic of South Africa, as well as of their broader implications. He emphasized the resolve of the SWAPO and the people of Namibia to continue their struggle for Namibia's freedom and independence and expressed warm gratitude to Yugoslavia for its comprehensive support in reaching this objective.

Stressing that Yugoslavia will continue helping the SWAPO-led liberation struggle of the Namibian people, President Kraigher spoke of the latest situation in the south of Africa and said there was a danger that the rivalry between the outside factors, together with its negative effects, might shift to and increase in that important and sensitive region. In this context the consistent and immediate implementation of the UN Security Council Resolution No 435 is all the more important in order that Namibia may achieve independence and begin to participate in international affairs on an equal footing. At the same time this would constitute a real contribution to the strengthening of the independence of other African countries in the region and to better relations in the world, Kraigher said.

The two sides also discussed the implementation of the policy of nonalignment in the sphere of decolonialisation and other domains of international relations.

TANJUG Interviews Nujoma

LD291414 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0828 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Text] Novi Sad, 29 Aug (TANJUG)--"The people's liberation army of Namibia will achieve victory over the racist regime in Pretoria just as the peoples of Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau and Algeria were victorious over colonialism and imperialism," Sam Nujoma, chairman of SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization], stressed in an interview given to TANJUG correspondents.

"The latest terrorist campaign of the racist regime in Pretoria against the People's Republic of Angola represents open aggression and is aimed at destabilizing and destroying that country's economic infrastructure," Nujoma said, adding that South Africa's tanks are destroying bridges, roads and factories in Angola and killing the innocent population of Angolan and Namibian villages.

The SWAPO chairman stressed that the regime in Pretoria is highly encouraged by the support extended to it by President Reagan's new U.S. administration, which, in his words, has decided in favor of material, political and diplomatic aid to South Africa.

"However, the United States should not forget that until only a few years ago it was involved in an aggressive war in Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos which it lost," Nujoma added. "This war has also been imposed on the Namibian people, but its fighters will carry on until final victory," Nujoma stressed,

The SWAPO leader said that signs indicate that the United States will revive its plan to supply the South African racist regime with enriched uranium. He expressed the fear that Pretoria already possessed an atomic bomb, of which there have been, in his words, indications in the Western press.

The leader of the Namibian liberation organization called on Western countries, especially those that are members of the "contact group for Namibia" to support UN Security Council Resolution No 435 as the only way to an agreed settlement that would lead to real freedom and independence for Namibia.

"Since its founding in 1961, the Nonaligned Movement has extended very great support to the national liberation struggle against colonialism, imperialism and racism, particularly to the peoples of Africa, Asia and the Caribbean," Nujoma said. He paid particular tribute to Tito, Nkrumah, Nehru and 'Abn an-Nasir, the movement's leaders and founders. "We are proud that they lived among us and that they did so much for world peace, relaxation of tension in the world and liberation from the racist yoke," the SWAPO leader stressed, expressing his conviction that the nonaligned will continue along the road charted two decades ago.

Sam Nujoma is taking part in the international meeting on "the Policy and Movement of Nonalignment in the Eighties", which is being held in Novi Sad on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the Nonaligned Movement.

KRAIGHER RECEIVES TANZANIAN, MEXICAN OFFICIALS

Message From Nyerere

LD291458 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1324 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Text] Belgrade, 29 Aug (TANJUG)--President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Sergej Kraigher today received Tanzanian Minister of Information and Culture Benjamin Mkapa, a special envoy of the Tanzanian president. Mkapa delivered a message from President Nyerere to Sergej Kraigher related to some current questions of international relations and the work of the United Nations organization. In the ensuing cordial talk, Kraigher and Mkapa discussed the policy of nonalignment, particularly in connection with the latest aggression on Angola and the situation in the south of Africa. Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Josip Vrhovec was also present at the meeting.

Mexico's Echeverria

LD282348 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1749 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Aug (TANJUG)--President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Sergej Kraigher today received former Mexican President Luis Echeverria who in the capacity as director of the Centre for the Third World Social and Economic Studies participated in the international round table "The Policy and Movement of the Non-aligned in the Eighties" being held in the Yugoslav city of Novi Sad. In the course of the ensuing cordial and friendly talk Kraigher and Echeverria discussed topical problems in international economic relations and the building up of a new international economic order. President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Kraigher later invited his guest to luncheon.

After the reception, Luis Echeverria paid respects to his friend, the late President Tito, and laid flowers on his grave.

TANJUG INTERVIEWS KRAIGHER ON NONALIGNED MOVEMENT

LD281650 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1109 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Aug (TANJUG)--Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, replied to several questions from TANJUG for the nonaligned countries' pool of news agencies, on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the Belgrade conference of nonaligned countries.

[Question] Comrade President, would you like to give us your assessement of the past two decades of nonalignment and its role in international relations and in the changing of the political map of the world and in the preventing of bloc polarization?

[Answer] Created in conditions of deep contradictions and a very bad situation in the world, since the very beginning the Nonaligned Movement has mapped out for itself, for all the countries outside blocs and for all of mankind, the prospect of a way out of these contradictions. This meant that there was a move from the cold war, the arms race, and the spreading of the influence of the big powers at the expense of the independence of the other countries, to the implementation of the principle of active peaceful coexistence and to ensuring the necessary conditions for the survival of a divided world. Parallel with this, and I would say as an essential task, a start was made in international relations on overcoming the growing gap between the developed and developing countries as a basic condition for the realization of the full sovereignty of all countries and as a source of enormous problems and conflicts which affect the basis of the contemporary world and are a constant threat to peace.

This was a new concept different from that which was offered by the blocs. It was a concept for comprehensive development of production forces in peace and security and for more rapid development of the developing countires. It also permitted the resolution of acute problems in the developed world, such as ever increasing unemployment, inflation, economic and (?social) instability, the problems of the large towns and so forth, instead of the constant strengthening of the military-industrial complex in the blocs, and in other countries, which only swallow up enormous potential and creative forces and engender an atmosphere of destruction and fear.

This basic concept marked a new quality in general international relations. Developed at all later summit meetings of nonaligned countries, it gained an ever increasing number of adherents and ever increasing recognition, so that the policy and movement of nonalignment have today become widely recognized and a respected factor.

The picture of the world has also changed essentially. The areas of bloc influence have been narrowed. There has also been a change in the UN's composition, and this has opened up new possibilities for the solution of burning problems--both political and economic--which are dangerous sources of war.

In the context of a consistent struggle for radically new relations in the world during the last 20 years, and inspired by the desire for security and prosperity for all of mankind, the Nonaligned Movement made an essential contribution to the success of the anti-colonial revolution. It was a persistent fighter for coexistence and detente. It opposed the use of force, interference and attacks on the independence of others by anyone, everywhere. It called for the freedom of all peoples and all nations. It was one of the exponents of the activity aimed at ending the arms race. It started long-term activities relating to the construction of a new international economic order as the only realistic way to solve one of the fundamental contradictions of our epoch.

Today the big powers and blocs are confronted with a force which, in essence of its orientations and activities, tends toward a more harmonious world, as well as toward a resolution of existing problems which takes the world away from the cataclysm and ensures its vital interests, which are: peace, security and more rapid development and and progress for all, and thus general progress for the human race.

[Question] The struggle for the new international economic order represents one of the key factors of cohesion in the Nonaligned Movement. Please tell us how you assess the efforts, up to now, to realize a new international economic order and to strengthen the economic power of nonaligned and developing countries.

How, in this context, do you evaluate the role of the information media of the nonaligned countries in the struggle for an equal place in the world and for the dissemination of authentic news and truth about the development of the nonaligned countries?

[Answer] At the Belgrade and Cairo conferences, as well as at later ones, the nonaligned countries saw clearly and emphasized that the struggle for peace and for a new international economic order are dependent on each other, forming a unified process.

The mutual linking of the interests of the developed and developing countires, while their forces and potential are still very unequal, is a factor which makes the prospect for the construction of a new order in world economic relations realistic but also inevitable. Problems of development, trade, raw materials, transfer of technology, energy, information systems, monetary and financial relations and so on exert pressures on both developed and developing countries in various ways and at various levels. That is why the developed and developing countries are linked in trying to resolve this, and in setting up new political and economic relations which should permit the use of the potential of both developed and developing countries, in order to ensure the equitable realization of their mutual interests. In our view, this makes global negotiations, and not a partial treatment of the ptoblem, the only real way of carrying this out.

Parallel with this, the wide-ranging program of mutual cooperation between developing countries is also of exceptional significance as is relying on one's own resources as much as possible. This was built up systematically at many meetings of nonaligned countries. The successful agreements of the Group of 77, which were concluded this spring in Caracas, with a view to a more rapid strengthening of their own potential, have provided a new and more definite basis and initiative for this. Here I should also like to mention the particularly important attitude to the least developed countries, as well as to the need for considerably closer cooperation between the developing countries which are importers and exporters of oil.

All these are, at the same time, strong, cohesive factors in the Nonaligned Movement. We hope that the forthcoming summit in Cancun will be able to contribute to the creation of a favorable atmosphere and the necessary political will to solve the most important problems which burden international economic relations, and especially the developing countries. It is high time that we opened up not only the prospect, but the real process of those changes which, however gradually, reliably lead to a new international economic order which will reflect major changes in the world and will open up the path of unhindered development of production forces on the basis of the achievements of science and technology, as well as to a suitable change in economic structures and forces, so as to open up a path of progress for all countries and for their equitable relations.

I am sure that the information media of the nonaligned countries, spreading the truth about the countries and about the views of the nonaligned, can and must contribute considerably to a universality of ideas and aspirations of the nonaligned world, which is also a valuable aspect of the struggle of new relations in the world.

[Question] Conflicts between individual nonaligned countires and disagreements which exist on certain questions have been the cause for some countries outside the movement to speak about a crisis of nonalignment. How do you evaluate the current situation in the Nonaligned Movement and the prospects for strengthening its action capability and thus its role in maintaining peace and resolving international problems?

[Answer] Countries which are members of the Nonaligned Movement must, in the context of their development and in their mutual relations, solve the contradictions which arise from their difficult past, as well as from the specific economic social conditions of their development. In short, created on the ruins of former colonial territories, many nonaligned countries have inherited problems of public order, problems with minorities as well as other problems including individual national problems. One might also add those problems connected with economic resources or other specific issues of significance for their geostrategic position. Many conflicts arise from this.

The essence here, above all, is how these problems are solved. I am convinced that the path of an exclusively peaceful resolution to disputes, of noninterference and democratic dialogue, which is what we ask of everyone else, is irreplaceable, even more so when it is a question of the involvement of nonaligned countries. Here I also see a large role for the regional organizations, such as the OAU, for example. It is certain that a definite mechanism for the peaceful resolution of disputes, in the context of the movement or of the United Nations, would mean much in starting to resolve disputes and conflicts before they gather momentum.

Existing conflicts, of course, inflict harm on the action capability and prestige of the movement, especially on those countries involved. In this I see no sign of a crisis of nonalignment, but only an argument for the consistent and universal implementation of the basic principles of nonalignment.

The strength and effectiveness of the policy and movement of nonalignment are directly related to the degree of consistency in carrying out its own aims and principles as the basis of its unity of action. Therefore, thinking about the next, the 7th nonaligned summit, I am convinced that the democratic resolution of disputes, and especially an end to and a peaceful solution to serious disputes between individual nonaligned countries would contribute essentially to the prestige and capability of the movement to carry out its historic mission. An exceptionally serious general situation only increases the importance of this.

[Question] Yugoslavia, led by President Tito was an active member of the Nonaligned Movement from the very start 20 years ago. What does Yugoslavia now consider to be the most important direct tasks which lie before the Nonaligned Movement?

[Answer] As we are constantly stressing, together with the other nonaligned countries, we consider essential the consistent implementation of the original principles of nonalignment as the basis of the action capability and effective action of the policy of nonalignment. These principles are an expression of the essence of nonalignment as an independent non-bloc factor of international relations. Even more, we perceive as our obligation that we should do the maximum to contribute to this.

And at the moment, in relation to our activity, as well as joint activity, this assumes the resolution of disputes in our own ranks exclusively by peaceful means and continued constructive involvement with constant initiatives so as to solve the major problems of the world on which the peace, security and progress of all peoples depend. It also assumes the introduction and development of the developing countries' own potentials, through their mutual cooperation and equitable cooperation with other countries. This indivisible world, I would conclude, with its mutually linked problems, can only become better with the efforts of the entire international community.

Here I should especially like to emphasize, as an acute problem which has arisen again, the start of the new extremely dangerous nuclear arms race on European soil, with consequences which inevitably affect all international relations. This problem in itself imposes the need for detente between the big powers, but also for the universality of detente. There are also new examples of attacks on the independence of nonaligned countries.

The important task of a successful end to the Madrid CSCE meeting lies before us. This would ensure that the balance of growing fear would be replaced by a balance of ever increasing trust and an orientation toward closer cooperation.

In advocating these aims, our country, as many others, sees the essential national aims and interests of all of mankind. For us, this is the continuation of the line which we developed when we were led by Tito, and it is a line to which we remain consistently loyal.

VRHOVEC RECEIVES FORMER INDIAN MINISTER SINGH

LD282352 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1625 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Aug (TANJUG)--Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec today received former Indian Minister of External Affairs Dinesh Singh and held a friendly talk of some length with him. On that occasion views were exchanged on the development of friendly Yugoslav-Indian relations and on the most important current problems in the world.

Dinesh Singh is in Yugoslavia to attend the roundtable conference on non-alignment, which begins in Novi Sad today.

MINIC SPEAKS AT OPENING OF NONALIGNED ROUNDTABLE

LD290008 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1724 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Excerpts] Novi Sad, 28 Aug (TANJUG)--Nonaligned countries can make an exceptional contribution to a more favorable development of international relations in the eighties. This was stressed by Milos Minic, president of the Federal Council for International Relations, opening the international meeting on "The Policy and Movement of Nonalignment in the Eighties" in Novi Sad today.

Milos Minic expressed the hope that the broad exchange of views at the meeting in Novi Sad would contribute to finding the best ways to enable the movement of nonaligned countries to continue in the future as well to work actively for the consolidation of peace and peaceful coexistence in the course of this decade. Minic also recalled the historic role of Tito, Nehru, An-Nasir, Nkrumah and Sukarno, the founders of the Nonaligned Movement.

The meeting was also greeted by Mowaffak Allaf, representative of the UN secretary general, who said that the need for the Nonaligned Movement's constructive efforts was greater today than ever before.

The meeting in Novi Sad is being attended by 100 scientists, publicists, politicians and diplomats from abroad and from the country.

About 90 correspondents are reporting from the meeting in Novi Sad, 15 of whom are from abroad, mainly from nonaligned countries.

Vrhovec Speech

LD281652 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1101 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] Novi Sad, 28 Aug (TANJUG)--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, spoke at the start of the roundtable devoted to the policy of nonalignment in the eighties, which opened in Novi Sad this afternoon:

I have the pleasant duty of greeting this important gathering of scientific workers and politicians, devoted to the 20th anniversary of the first conference on nonaligned countries held in Belgrade in 1961, on behalf of the SFRY Government and people, Vrhovec emphasized, wishing the participants in the gathering a welcome and fruitful work. Vrhovec thanked the Yugoslav Institute for International Policy and Economy and the periodical MEDJUNARODNA POLITIKA for their work in organizing this international roundtable.

The very title of the topic indicates our desire to enter into a deeper analysis of the birth, development and role of nonalignment as a phenomenon of permanent value for the contemporary history of international relations. The explanation of its linking and interdependence is of special significance for an understanding of the policy of nonalignment as a total concept and of the Nonaligned Movement as an instrument for the realization of this policy.

The 20 years which separate us from the founding conference of the movement is not a particularly long time, but the experiences and achievements in this short and turbulent history of non-alignment are very rich and valuable. The structure which has been offered as a result of this must not only be of interest to politicians. It needs scholars in order to organize it and to cast light on the superficial manifestations of the deepest internal trends; it also needs scholars to arrive at a degree of regularity by means of analysis, bearing witness to the fact that nonalignment had to arrive, and that it is not a peripheral or passing phenomenon but an all-encompassing concept of historical value.

We meet here at this time when the world is experiencing a critical period. The current situation reminds us, to a certain extent, of that with which the Belgrade conference was confronted in 1961. Of course, the situation today is considerably more complex and there are many circumstances and challenges with which the Nonaligned Movement is being confronted after 20 years of existence. All this is an extra stimulus for this gathering of ours to enter into a serious analysis of the international situation and an assessment of the future role of the Nonaligned Movement on the world scene.

Even today it is quite certain that the first days of September 1961 will be written in gold letters in the annals of the political history of the world. They will mark the formal birth of nonalignment. This is a testament to the fact that the peoples of the world, freed from the colonial yoke and from other forms of foreign domination, expressed the resolve by their associated efforts to maintain their independence and to fight for peace and peaceful coexistence with a view to devoting their strength to their own economic and social development.

Ideas about nonalignment were born in the context of the destruction of the colonial system of rule and the anti-imperialist struggle. These have become lasting values and have given the policy of nonalignment its seal. At the same time, nonalignment arose at a time when the world was threatened by the cold war and a severe bloc confrontation. The strengthening of the tendency toward bipolarity in the world has threatened to turn back the wheel of history and again threatens the newly achieved independence of countries which have entered the world scene. In this we find the logical explanation of why an antibloc orientation was among the original principles of nonalignment at the very start.

The Belgrade founding conference also clearly placed among the priority aims of its program the need "for further expansion of the nonaligned areas of the world, which represents the only possible and irreplaceable alternative to the policy of a total division of the world into blocs." The founding conference linked the deepening of the bloc division with "the intensification of war dangers."

It was difficult then to give a clearer definition of original nonalignment and its positive concept. Moreover, time has verified it fully and it remains very topical even today.

This was, above all, confirmed by the fact that in the two decades of its existence the movement has multiplied almost fourfold in relation to the original 25 members. It is especially significant that later on, all the newly liberated countries joined the Nonaligned Movement and not the bloc groupings. One cannot imagine a more impressive proof of the moral value and political force of nonalignment than this.

Even then, the basic principles of nonalignment included the obligation of adhering to an independent policy based on the peaceful coexistence of states with differing political and social systems, lasting support for liberation movements and the inadmissibility of joining military pacts or allowing military bases in the context of conflicts between the big powers. Added to this was the demand for the resolution of international economic problems and economic inequalities, for political independence is most closely linked with economic independence.

It was also explicitly demanded that all countries should acquire the right to equal participation in the settling of all the international problems that affect them. This helped nonalignment to become the voice of reason and justice against power and force and to gain adherents on all continents. In this way it has continued to prove itself politically and geographically as a universal policy.

Another factor that symbolizes the universal character of nonalignment is the fact that the founding meeting was held in Belgrade, on European soil. It is not without significance that even then, when the movement was being established, two European countries, Cyprus and Yugoslavia, found themselves among the founding countries together with their friends from Africa, Asia and Latin America.

It should be stated at this point that the historical necessity for the emergence of nonalignment manifested itself not only through its later affirmation as a constant independent and positive political concept but also through the sources from which it emerged. The ideas that led to nonalignment began to manifest themselves in a variety of circumstances and in many places, emerging from the powerful current of the liberation and emanicipation of nations. Among the most important of these were, undoubtedly, the 1955 Bandung conference of African and Asian countries and the Tito-Nehru-Nasir meeting in Brioni in 1956.

In this connection allow me to give you my recollection of a conversation with President Tito about those times. Yugoslavia, created during the national liberation struggle, had troubles and difficulties with the great powers during and after the war. Tito's reply to this lay in an active and positive international policy linking us with the world and with those countries that were inspired by similar ideals and were struggling for the same goals. Yugoslavia persistently guarded its independence and the right to its own path of social development.

The Bandung conference made a deep impression on President Tito. He considered it to be a good omen. At that time he was very preoccupied with the question of how this concept could be transformed from a regional to a global one and how to create a world movement that would unite the newly liberated countries and all other countries that were ready to struggle together for a different and more just world and would thus be able to assume a major role in efforts to preserve their own independence.

A year later Tito, Nehru and An-Nasir met in Brioni. In a joint statement they expressed strong support for the Bandung principles and in effect defined the fundamental ideas and principles of the policy of nonalignment that came to be developed into a complete political platform in Belgrade in 1961.

The Brioni statement stresses that "peace cannot be achieved by dividing the world into powerful blocs, but rather by working for collective security on a world scale and by expanding the areas of freedom and ending the domination of countries by others."

The widening of the areas of freedom and the elimination of fear in the world have no place in the bloc concept of international life. They could only be achieved by expanding the nonaligned areas, as was later stressed in the declaration made by the founding conference.

The Brioni ideas quickly spread throughout the world. Tito, Nehru and An-Nasir were joined by Sukarno, Nkrumah, Bandaranaike, Makarios and other founders of the movement. Expressing the vital interests and aspirations of their peoples, they brought into nonalignment the spirit of freedom, dedication and devotion to mankind. The Brioni meeting imparted a global significance to the Bandung principles. This laid the cornerstone for the edifice of nonalignment, which was inaugurated in the first days of September 1961 in Belgrade.

On that occasion the world officially recorded the birth of nonalignment. A new epoch started in the history of mankind. I should like to recall President Tito's words on that occasion:

"Gathered together at this conference," he said, "we are aware that we are assuming a great responsibility before the peace-loving world, which rightly hopes that we shall do all we can here to eliminate the threat that is looming over us. The peoples of the world expect a unanimous and resolute voice to be raised from here against everything that prevents people from leading a quiet, creative life on earth."

Today we may say that mankind's hopes have not been betrayed. It is true that the road that nonalignment has taken has not been strewn with roses. There were birth pangs, zig-zag movements, crude pressures and prophets of doom who considered nonalignment to be unrealistic and insupportable, and there were also attempts to poison and divide the movement from inside, to place it in the service of the bloc interests, to stifle or ignore it or divert it from its original path.

In overcoming all these obstacles, nonalignment has always and persistently marched forward, expanding its ranks and strengthening its influence in world affairs. At all subsequent conferences the original principles and goals have been confirmed, and the political platform and program of action have been worked out and supplemented in line with mankind's new needs and with the new challenges of the times. The first conference, for instance, in addition to what has already been said, established an unbreakable link between the affirmation of nonalignment and the need for colonialism and racism to be finally torn out of the book of human history as one of its most shameful pages. The second conference in Cairo, at which the first signs of relaxation in the cold war were already marked, directed great attention to peaceful coexistence and codified its nine principles.

The conference in Lusaka made the political platform of the movement topical from an economic point of view by proceeding from the conclusions that there could be no serious stabilization in the world without the solution of grave economic problems and the establishment of a greater equilibrium in existing inequalities. The conference in Algiers, which demonstrated a significant maturing of the movement, defined the political platform of the struggle for a new international economic order.

In Colombo, the conference worked out the nonaligned concept of detente by proceeding from the assessment that bloc detente could not ensure a lasting process of relaxation, because detente must be universal, just as world peace, too, is indivisible.

The sixth conference in Havana defined in a comprehensive manner the fundamental principles and goals of nonalignment, perhaps precisely because on the eve of that conference there were attempts from within the movement to discredit these principles and to divert nonalignment from its original path. The economic part of the conference declaration strongly emphasized the concept of relying on one's own forces and the need to set in train global negotiations as the beginning of implementing a new international economic order.

Step by step, in the 20 years of its existence, the Nonaligned Movement has developed the policy of nonalignment as a comprehensive view of the world, as a program of action that does not have only a critical attitude toward that which is no good in our world but also a positive attitude toward the concept of building a new system of international economic and political relations.

However, we must be conscious of the fact that this symposium of ours, too, is held at a time when the basic trends in international relations are negatively manifested in dangerous crises throughout the world: in southern Africa, in the Middle East, in central and Southeast Asia, in the area of the Gulf and the Indian Ocean, in Latin America, in the Mediterranean and on the European scene.

When we speak of the major contradictions of our time and about deep fears that permeate the world, we cannot bypass the continuously growing arms race either or the dangerous deepening of the gap between the industrially developed and developing countries. While expenditures for arms are exceeding the astronomical sum of $500 billion annually, the debts of developing countries, too, are quickly approaching this critical sum.

The application of force and the trampling of people's rights to shape their own destiny, the new forms of political and economic domination, the spread of spheres of interest and bloc confrontations of global dimensions are becoming the chronic state of world affairs. The persistent pursuit of such a practice in international life calls into question the world's peace and security.

It is evident that what is at stake here are not temporary cyclical crises that grip international relations but a situation that exhibits a tendency of permanency. What is at stake is a crisis of the system of international political and economic relations and the sources that feed on this crisis.

There is no way out from this vicious circle in which world peace and people's independence are continually threatened through bloc divisions and the old system of relations based on privileges and various forms of domination.

What is of fundamental significance for nonalignment is whether it will contribute, with its political orientations and actions, to the deepening of this division or whether it will strengthen those elements of international relations that narrow bloc divisions and spread spheres of freedom, namely the areas of the nonaligned world.

As opposed to these deep contradictions that plague our world, nonalignment must be able to grasp and strongly consolidate the aspirations of the people to fight for their independence and national emancipation and the independent path of their social and economic development.

Nonalignment has already enabled all these countries to involve themselves actively in world affairs [passage indistinct]. As a world concept it has become the inheritance not only of the state and political structures of nonaligned countries but also of their peoples. In this way it has acquired a new vital strength and further increased its effectiveness. This makes it all the more necessary to elaborate fully the policy of nonalignment and its role as a force that mobilizes countries and nations for action for peace, independence and development.

I believe that our deliberations at this symposium will also contribute to this and that they will cover a number of fundamental questions concerning the sources of nonalignment, its fundamental principles and goals, the character of this policy, the criteria concerning its membership and the role of the Nonaligned Movement and relations within it.

I do not mean to say that these are questions that are subject to dispute in the general sense. On the contrary, in all the documents so far adopted, in the declarations of all six summits and other important nonaligned meetings so far held they are defined in the correct manner. All that should be done is study their essence in greater depth and, in particular, study their interdependence and indivisibility.

The clarity of our orientations will make it still more possible for us to strengthen our unity in the common search for solutions to the biggest problems [passage indistinct].

To conclude, I would like to stress that providing the correct explanation of the history of nonalignment so far means illuminating its way into the future.

ECONOMIC RESULTS FOR FIRST 6 MONTHS REPORTED

LD271716 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1613 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Text] Belgrade, 27 Aug (TANJUG)--The overall earnings of the Yugoslav economy for the first six months this year totalled 3,195.9 billion dinars (some 80 billion dollars). The recorded increase of 48 per cent over the same period last year, was, however, mainly due to price increases.

Material production rose by three per cent, industrial production by 4.3 per cent and labour productivity by 1.3 per cent. The recorded growth rates were for the most part in keeping with the plan projections for this year. The only deviation was recorded in Yugoslav foreign trade: Exports increased by three per cent instead of the planned seven per cent, and imports dropped by one per cent instead of the planned three per cent. The costs of living rose by 42 per cent and personal earnings in the economy increased by 35 per cent. Losses in a number of economic branches notably increased. As many as 2,600 organizations of associated labour, employing 503,000 workers, recorded losses. The biggest losses, totalling some 7.1 billion dinars (a little less than 200 million dollars), were recorded in the oil [word indistinct] production.

The above figures were presented today at a press conference in Belgrade by deputy general director of the public auditing service of Yugoslavia Dr. Miloje Nikolic.

NEW ACCORD ON FEDERAL CADRE POLICY DISCUSSED

AU280950 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Aug 81 p 3

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Aug (TANJUG)--In the near future a proposal for a new social accord on implementing the cadre policy in the organs and organizations of the federation will be submitted to the SFRY Assembly delegates. Recently the Federal SAWPY Conference coordination committee for cadre policy in the federation adopted the proposal and forwarded it to all republics and provinces for discussion and coordination. The new social accord should be adopted in the fall, prior to the beginning of a new election cycle.

The existing accord on cadre policy was adopted 5 years ago, that is prior to the 11th LCY Congress, the adoption of the law on associated labor and Comrade Tito's initiative on collective work and responsibility and the introduction of the 1-year term of office. Therefore it is felt that the cadre policy at the level of the federation must be adapted to the new requirements.

Republican and Provincial Conferences as Signatories

According to the proposed new accord, representatives of all republics and provinces will successively hold the leading positions in the political forums of the federation within each 8-year period. The proposed accord does not stipulate the sequence of these changes. It will be determined separately in each individual organization, and in this connection the organizations will have to take into account the requirement that the representatives of those republics and provinces which previously had no representatives in these positions until now, will be the first to hold the leading positions.

An essential new feature of the proposed accord is that, unlike the existing accord, it will be signed by all republican and provincial SAWP conferences in addition to the organs and organizations of the federation. To ensure that the accord will be binding on all signatories to implement the adopted cadre policy, the wording "they will strive" has been deleted from the accord and replaced by the wording "obligate themselves."

It is no secret that the existing accord has not been always honored. It has happened in the past that the nominations of candidates for certain positions in the individual organs and organizations in the federation were made on the basis of the need to solve the problems of individuals instead of on the basis of real cadre needs. In addition to that, it is a very characteristic phenomenon that the republics and provinces are predominantly interested in the leading positions in the economy and especially in the organs and organizations which are endowed with significant material authorities. On the other hand, at times no nominations are made for the so-called noneconomic positions and it has become customary in such situations that the term of office of the incumbent official is extended while at the same time the republics and provinces frequently insist that these positions should not be counted at all as part of their overall representation in the organs of the federation.

One of the most significant principles on which the new social accord insists is an even representation of cadres from all republics and provinces and the national composition of the elected officeholders. The analysis of the present state of affairs shows that that principle has not been honored sufficiently. The data on the national representation of cadres shows that that representation is not in accord with the national structure of Yugoslavia or the national structures of the republics and provinces.

Representation Also According to National Structure

As regards implementing the principle of reelection, it is obvious that the practice of a general evaluation of the work of an individual, instead of a comprehensive appraisal of the results of his work, has been retained. A consistent implementation of the reelection principle implies that a leading position in the federation may be held by the same individual only for two terms of office at the most and that, upon the expiration of the term of office, the officeholders concerned are returned to their respective republics and provinces to ensure that they are not left free without work assignment even for several years. As it is now, according to the law, officeholders with more than 35 years of service may be left without assignment for 5 and even more years. Thus, one of the questions is whether some thought should be given to changing the conditions and terms for these rights.

MORE KOSOVO RESIDENTS SENTENCED FOR NATIONALISM

LD310846 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0757 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Summary] Pristina, 31 Aug (TANJUG)--The Pristina district court has sentenced Nuhi Grajcevci, Ismet Grajcevci and Abedin Hazrolaj to 2, 4 and 6 years' imprisonment respectively for posting bills during the nights of 14 and 17 July in the villages of Beliko Ribare and Magura. The bills carried slogans such as "Rise, brother Albanians," "Down with Yugoslav revisionism" and "Long live the republic of Kosovo." The Kosovska Mitrovica district court has sentenced Jakup Suti to 8 years' imprisonment for leading counterrevolutionary demonstrations in Vucitrn on 2 April with a view to undermining the social system, social order and brotherhood and unity. Also sentenced were Dzevat Deli, who received a sentence of 6 years and 6 months, Nazmi Hiseni, who was sentenced to 4 years' imprisonment, and 4 others, who were sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment. They had also led and taken part in the Vucitrn demonstrations.

Writer, Editor in Pristina

LD281540 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1408 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] Pristina, 28 Aug (TANJUG)--The author of the story entitled "Under the Mask of the Guests" [Pod Maskom Gostiju], and the chief editor of the periodical FJALJA which published this story have been sentenced for the criminal act of enemy propaganda by the district court in Pristina to 4 and 3-year terms of imprisonment respectively.

The story by the first accused, Sabit Rustemi, appeared in the Pristina periodical FJALJA on 31 March and was put on sale on 4 April, that is immediately after the enemy demonstrations, in the first copy printed after the counterrevolution in Kosovo. The aim of the story is to cause hostile sentiments among the readers toward those who have come "to the alien, unconquered place." Rustemi writes about "grey uniforms" which came as guests and which were welcomed and greeted with shouts because "this is demanded by the honor of these areas." The intention of the author has clearly been to sow intranational hatred and to depict in a malicious and untruthful manner the situation in the country. This story, for the publication of which the second accused, Sabedin Haljiti, the chief editor of the periodical for culture, arts and literature FJALJA is responsible, arrived at the periodical's editorial board as far back as the beginning of the year but it was printed after the March demonstrations. Though the defense said at the trial in Pristina that the story mentioned neither the place nor the year of the events, it was nevertheless clearly proved that this was a hostile text.

Eight in Pec

LD271721 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1600 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Text] Pec, 27 Aug (TANJUG)--The district court in Pec, Yugoslav Province of Kosovo, today sentenced to jail terms ranging between one and seven years three people found guilty of pulling down and burying the bust of a people's hero of their village. One of the three, Bajram Mehmetaj, who was given seven years, had cooperated with a five-member irredentist group from the town of Decani, all of whom have also been sentenced.

The members of the Decani group were sentenced by the district court in Pec on charges of distributing leaflets calling for bringing down Yugoslavia's constitutional system and breaking the brotherhood of unity of the Yugoslav nations and nationalities. The members of the Decani group were involved in a systematic propaganda campaign attacking the Yugoslav system and glorifying the regime in Albania. They also effaced and destroyed in Decani public signs written in Serbo-Croatian. Last year, at the anniversary of an Albanian state holiday the group organised the writing of slogans such as "Long live the Albanian Party of Labour", "Down with revisionism" and the like on the walls of the local secondary school center.

KOSOVO SCHOOLS READY FOR NEW SCHOOL YEAR

AU282130 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] All preparations for the beginning of a new school year in Kosovo have been successfully carried out. The school year begins on 1 September, that is, on time. This was stated at a press conference today by Salih Nusi, provincial secretary for education, science and culture; Academician Nimir Dusi, rector of the Pristina University; Ramo Alihajdari, secretary of the provincial self-managing interest community of education; Ismail Nikulovci, director of the provincial institute for education; and Sefki Bitici, representative of the provisional organ of the Pristina student center. Here is a report from Pristina by journalist Milisav Milic:

This September, the classrooms of the primary and vocational schools will be filled by 400,000 pupils. Of this number, over 45,000 pupils will be enrolled for the first time. One month later, some 33,000 students of Pristina University will fill the lecture halls and laboratories. Salih Nusi, provincial secretary for education, science and culture, and Nimir Dusi, rector of Pristina University, have said that everything is ready for the successful beginning of a new school year.

Some 4,200 new students have enrolled at Pristina University, some 19 percent fewer than last year. Vacancies still exist at the Academy of Arts and the faculties of philosophy and the faculty of mining and metallurgy. Much has been done to improve the education conditions in the primary and secondary schools and of studies at the university faculties and higher schools.

This year, Kosovo has 200 new schoolrooms and 130 new laboratories, with student dormitories accommodating 1,500 more students. Construction of the faculty of technology will be completed soon, while the new student dormitory will have 1,050 beds. Thus, the conditions have been created to accommodate 4,100 students in modern student dormitories.

Ramo Alihajdari, secretary of the self-managing interest community of education, informed journalists that loans and scholarships have been granted to 18,000 students. Sefki Bitici said that the student center will welcome in a worthy manner the new occupants for whom extraordinary accommodation, board, study, social and recreational conditions have been provided. Therefore, everything has been done so that everyone is prepared as well as possible for the beginning of the new school year which is about to begin.

Pristina Schools

AU272056 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Text] Next Tuesday the bells of all Pristina elementary and secondary schools will ring to mark the beginning of the new school year. About 40,000 elementary schoolchildren and 14,000 secondary schoolchildren will take their places in their classrooms. In this connection, today the secretaries of the basic organizations of the League of Communists of elementary and secondary schools held a meeting organized by the Pristina Communal Committee of the League of Communists. It was pointed out at the meeting that a successful beginning of the new school year would be yet another important contribution to further stabilizing the political situation in the province. Milisav Milic reports from Pristina:

All the necessary preparations have been completed for a successful educational and training process and, as (Cemal) Hasani, executive secretary of the Communal Committee of the League of Communists of Pristina, pointed out in his introductory remarks at the meeting, the enemy forces will be prevented from engaging in any kind of activity. The enemy forces working against Yugoslavia from the Albanian nationalist and irredentist positions will try to infiltrate their emissaries into the schools and disrupt a successful beginning of the new school year by writing slogans and spreading misinformation. But we will be resolute in suppressing all forms of hostile activity.

Sinan Hasani, member of the Provincial Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Kosovo, said that the educational workers must more quickly free themselves from the old mentality, and the schoolchildren must more quickly free themselves from the AWP ideological indoctrination. The educational and training process in Kosovo must be in accord with the LCY policy and in the spirit of our togetherness. The parents of schoolchildren as well as all subjective forces in the schools have (?a special responsibility) in the successful beginning of the new school year. Of course, the most necessary thing in this connection is the vigilance and high degree of awareness of the schoolchildren themselves. The youth and pioneer organizations will be reorganized in all the Pristina schools to prepare them for the strongest possible influence on a correct education of the youth.

The teachers who organized or participated in the hostile demonstrations will no longer be able to enter the classrooms.

Pec Situation

AU291441 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 27 Aug 81 p 3

[R. Milicic report]

[Summary] Pec, 26 Aug--The Communal Committee of the League of Communists in Pec today discussed the past implementation of the tasks stemming from the action program of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo in the field of education. Petar Kostic, secretary of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo, attended the session.

The session noted that all progressive forces in the commune have made great efforts to be fully prepared for the new school year and that satisfactory results have been achieved in this respect. An ideopolitical differentiation has been carried out among teachers and students and a check of all textbooks imported from Albania carried out. All those textbooks with contents not in the spirit of our system or which do not correspond to the LCY line will be removed from the schools.

The ideopolitical differentiation is still continuing in several schools. In some schools the basic organizations of the League of Communists have proved to be incapable of settling accounts with certain teachers who are opportunistic and act from the positions of Albanian irredentism and nationalism. The Communal Committee proposed that the basic organizations of the League of Communists in several schools should be dissolved and that new school directors be appointed.

The basic organizations of the League of Communists in several schools dealt leniently with instead of expelling teachers who acted from the positions of Albanian irredentism and nationalism. For this reason the Communal Committee concluded that energetic measures must be taken to deal with negative phenomena and that the basic organizations of the League of Communists in the 11 May secondary school, the Ramiz Sadiku primary school and the higher commercial school should be dissolved.

"Participating in the discussion, Provincial Committee Secretary Petar Kostic noted that the situation in the commune was satisfactory. However, he also pointed out that problems have only been partially and insufficiently resolved in certain circles."

DIFFERENTIATION 'SLOW' IN SERBIAN COMMUNES

AU262010 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Aug 81 p 3

[V. Veljkovic report]

[Summary] Leskovac, 24 Aug--"So far 80 people from the Presevo, Bujanovac and Medvedja communes in the South Morava region who participated in the nationalist and other hostile and counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo have been identified. They were mainly schoolchildren and students attending schools in Kosovo." The current process of ideological and political differentiation in the organizations of the League of Communists in these communes is "complex, slow and difficult, mainly because of the withdrawn attitude of the people, including even communists and leading cadres in the individual communes." However, the basic organizations of the League of Communists are holding "very specific discussions about the promoters of the hostile ideology propagandized by the AWP." The basic organizations of the League of Communists have expelled 81 of their members, including 59 in the Bujanovac, 13 in the Medvedja and 9 in the Presevo communes. At the same time, 43 members have been issued last warnings and reprimands and the names of nine members have been removed from the membership lists. The basic organizations of the League of Communists in the Veliki Trnovac and Muhovac elementary schools in the Bujanovac commune have been dissolved.

Four educational workers of the Veliki Trnovac elementary school have been sentenced to prison terms of 40 to 60 days for their nationalist and hostile actions and three people in the Medvedja commune and seven in the Presevo commune have been sentenced to prison terms of 30 to 60 days for the same reasons.

All of that was reported at today's session of the Presidium of the Intercommunal Conference of the League of Communists of the South Morava region in Leskovac at which Miroslav Zdravkovic, president of the conference, emphasized that "the intensity of the ideological-political differentiation is still not fully at the level of the need to overcome the situation resulting from the hostile counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo. This is a consequence of an insufficient readiness and ability by the organizations of the League of Communists in the individual communities. Silence and lack of determination as well as opportunism as regards the measures against the enemy are still apparent, Zdravkovic pointed out."

SIX TEACHERS IN KICEVO REMOVED FROM POSITIONS

LD281840 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1258 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] Kicevo, 28 Aug (TANJUG)--The council of the work community of the Mirko Mileski secondary education center in Kicevo has decided that Professors Fazli Veliu, Imer Mehmedi, Zekir Emini, Sefedin Elezi, Oloman Sulejmani and Bekir Useini will be removed from the teaching process. These teachers had previously had ideological-educational actions taken against them due to their positions on Albanian nationalism and irredentism. In making an assessment of the responsibility and ideological level of the teaching cadre, the council of this center has decided that such professors cannot remain the educators of the young generation.

NOVI GRAD SAWP DISCUSSES CLERICALISTIC ACTS

LD282016 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1048 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] Sarajevo, 28 Aug (TANJUG)--OSLOBODJENJE of Sarajevo published today an article on the reaction of the Presidium of the Municipal Conference of the Socialist Alliance of Novi Grad to the phenomena of extrareligious activity of religious communities, phenomena which lead to clericalism. A grave case of such behavior by individuals has been registered at the Pavle Goranin 1 local community.

In this community, the paper writes, Imam Azem Krapalija has been presenting to the children gathered for religious instruction the situation in our country in a malicious and untruthful manner, disparaging the glorious achievements of our society, brotherhood, unity and togetherness of our nations and nationalities, and socialist self-management. In suggesting to them that they should look for all this in the "light of Islam," that is in the "Islamic republic" he has gone even as far as to "label" children on a religious basis, by "condemning" them for not bearing the name of "their" religion and nation. Azem Krupalija's clericalist and nationalistic behavior has been severely opposed by those attending the religious instruction.

Members of the Presidium of the Municipal Conference of the SAWP of Novi Grad have also spoken of some other examples where the framework of religious activity have been exceeded by other denominations in this municipality.

The conclusion of the Presidium is that such phenomena should be continuously monitored and analyzed so that the religious be separated from the clericalistic and believers informed of those who manipulate their religious sentiments.

VOJVODINA ECONOMY IN 'DIFFICULT' SITUATION

AU271933 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Aug 81 p 2

[B. Gulan report]

[Summary] Novi Sad, 24 Aug--In the first 6 months of this year, Vojvodina increased its industrial production by 7.5 percent and its productivity by 4.5 percent as compared with last year. However, these results have had no substantial impact on the unfavorable economic trends, and the economic situation continues to be difficult. According to Sandor Matis, deputy general director of the Vojvodina social accounting service, the overall increase in industrial production is due to the commissioning of new production plants during that period. Production in the food and furniture industry as well as production of oil products fell short of the anticipated level.

In the same 6-month period, the total income of the Vojvodina economy amounted to 327 million dinars, marking an increase of 60 percent over last year. But this increase in income is mainly due to increased prices and not to an increase in productivity. The prices of industrial and agricultural products increased by 45 and 60 percent, respectively, and retail prices increased by 50 percent.

It was reported at today's session of the Vojvodina SAWP coordination committee for economic stabilization that in the first 6 months, the investment payments for basic products amounted to 22,042,000,000 dinars, marking an increase of 24 percent as compared with last year. Vojvodina is currently building 224 priority investment projects at a total budgeted cost of 79 billion dinars. The province is short of 9 billion dinars for the construction of these projects. On the other hand, 3,400 investment projects with a total budget cost of 126 billion dinars were in progress in Vojvodina at the end of the first quarter of this year.

An increased illiquidity was another characteristic of the Vojvodina economy during the period under consideration: Unsettled claims in the economy amounted to a total of 11 billion dinars as compared to 4.5 billion dinars last year. In the same period, the losses in the economy amounted to 4.2 billion dinars, and 257 basic organizations of associated labor employing a total of 43,000 workers operated with losses. And yet many of the workers of these organizations received personal incomes that were above the Vojvodina average monthly personal income of 8,845 dinars. Among the big losers were the Pancevo oil refinery with losses of 1.2 billion dinars; the Pancevo nitrogen fertilizer plant with losses of 234 million dinars. The Sremska Mitrovica Matroz factory and the five Vojvodina sugar refineries also operated with losses. At the same time, the average monthly personal incomes in 25 of the organizations operating with losses were in excess of 12,000 dinars.

BRIEFS

VOJVODINA OIL PRODUCTION--Novi Sad, 11 Aug (TANJUG)--In the first 7 months of this year Vojvodina produced 726,000 tons of crude oil, or 19,000 tons and 7 percent more than planned. This increase in production was achieved by measures of oil collectives aimed at implementing economic stabilization and by putting into operation new oil wells in the oilfields near Kikinda, northern Backa and the Subotica region. [Text] [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Aug 81 p 10 AU]

PREDRAG JAKONOVSKI DIES--Skopje, 15 Aug (TANJUG)--Predrag Jakonovski, member of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Macedonia, died at age 52 in Skopje last night. Earlier he had been a member of the LCY Central Committee. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Aug 81 p 3 AU]